The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2326. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Hon. Robert McLane to be Minister to Mexico.

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS

Persistent Struggles Over the Appropriation Bills.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE POSTAGE QUESTION.

Pathetic Appeal from the President to Pass the Revenue Measures.

THE MESSAGE LAID ON THE TABLE.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES FROM PARAGUAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

The President has determined to appoint Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, of Maryland, as Minister to Mexico. The nomination is expected to be sent to the Senate on Saturday. The programme is to send him out without instructions restricting him as to his course, but leaving it to his discretion to recognize either the Church party or the Liberals, or neither.

The House agreed to the report of the Nichols Investigating Committee, in the Searing Corruption case, under the operation of the previous question, without debate. The friends of Speaker ORR stifled the debate, because they knew there was a purpose to attack him severely in connection with this case, if the discussion was opened.

It is a significant fact that the vote of thanks to Speaker ORR received only one hundred and twenty votes—little more than a majority of the whole House—many members who would not vote "yea" remaining silent.

The President's Message, urging the immediate passage of the bills increasing the revenue, was tabled by the Senate the instant the reading was closed.

The Senate has piled numerous amendments upon the Miscellaneous bill—among others, one providing for a temporary continuance of the Mail service with California, by both the Panama and the Tehuantepec routes.

The President is in one of the Senate ante-rooms, examining and signing bills.

Postmaster-General BROWN is improving.

At this hour—10 o'clock—all the Appropriation bills are passed except the Miscellaneous, the Ocean Mail, and the Post Office. The probability is decidedly that the Ocean Mail bill will be lost. The Miscellaneous bill is in danger of falling because of its amendment providing for the reissue of twenty millions of Treasury notes, without a provision for the modification of the Tariff.

Senator MALLORY is now on the floor of the House, urging the Chairman of the Post Office Committee to sustain the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill, providing $50,000 for mail steamers from Charleston to Havana.

The vote is now being taken on a motion to suspend the rules to refer the Miscellaneous bill, with the Senate's amendments, to the Committee of the Whole.

Ten o'clock—In the Senate Mr. SEWARD is making an earnest speech against the persistent effort of GREEN to pass a provision for the removal of the Six Nations of New-York Indians. He declared his determination to resist it to the end, and compelled its abandonment.

SMITH O'BRIEN has just come in. The Senators begin to droop under the last week's excitements. They are lounging drowsily on sofas or in the ante-rooms.

The probability is that the new Post-office Appropriation bill will come from the House, and that the Senate will pass it without any of its former amendments.

Eleven o'clock.—The Senate is discussieg the Light-house Appropriation bill. There is no excitement.

Midnight.—Still quiet. The House has sent over a new Post-office Appropriation bill, which, it is believed, will pass without material amendment.

Twelve forty.—The Senate took up the House new Postal bill. FITCH said he would move to table.

TOOMBS—(fiercely)—"I'll make a short story of it, by objecting to a second reading."

STUART read from the Parliamentary law, clearly showing the duty of the Senate to ask a Committee of Conference in a disagreement between the two Houses.

Senators begin to come in again from the lobbies and the interest is increasing. The Senate generally looks sulky at the presumed indignity of the House.

Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made no effort to untie the knot and save the bill. The Republicans looked on quietly, and took no part.

The Senate agreed to a Conference at 1½ o'clock.

Two o'clock.—Awaiting the action of the House on the Appropriation bills. A few scattered spectators in the galleries. The Senate very thin and stupid. Half an hour later went into Executive Session.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2.

Eight o'clock, P. M.—The House has just suspended the rules to enable Mr. MILES to introduce his resolution for the removal of the desks from the Hall—the great reform of the age.

The Post-Office bill having been returned to the Senate, in consequence of the Senate's amendment increasing the rates of postage, which the House construes into a violation of its constitutional prerogatives, Mr. PHELPS is preparing a new bill, which he will introduce on the first opportunity, similar in all respects to the original which first passed the House. The Senate refuses to notice the bill returned to them, but I learn that they will take up a new bill if sent to them and avoid the Constitutional objection.

All the Appropriation bills are disposed of, excepting the Post-Office, the Miscellaneous and the Ocean Steamer. The latter will be put as in the Senate, as an amendment to the Miscellaneous bill.

Both Houses are full, and the members are perfectly sober.

A heavy rain is falling.

Nine o'clock—MILES' resolution was adopted by thirty majority, and the desks will be removed from Representative Hall.

The resolution of thanks to Speaker ORR was just introduced.

The President and Cabinet have just arrived, and are located in the Vice-President's room. The Hon. Mr. COBDEN and Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN are on the floor. Excellent order prevails.

A Message was just received from the President urging Congress to save the country from the disgrace of protest, and stating that eighteen millions of Treasury Notes fall due by the 1st of June, without means of payment.

Ten o'clock.—The vote of thanks to the Speaker was carried—Yeas, 120; Nays, 32. The vote to Speaker BANKS at the close of the Thirty-fourth Congress stood, Yeas, 119; Nays, 35.

The *Tribune* of yesterday charges Messrs. ORR and PHELPS with dodging the latter vote. These gentlemen had been sick, and absent from the House for several days previous to the vote being taken.

The Miscellaneous bill with an omnibus-load of amendments has just returned to the House from the Senate; also the unfortunate Post-Office Appropriation bill, with a resolution stating that "Senators knew their duty, and needed no instruction from the members of the House,—that the house could dispose of the Senate's amendment as it pleased." It is evident that they will refuse to consider any other Post-Office bill, though Mr. PHELPS will introduce one as he has been so instructed by the Committee.

The Message will soon be read, and will be followed by a Treasury Note bill, authorizing the reissue of twenty millions.

All the Cabinet but Mr. BROWN are on the floor of the House, fighting for the bill.

Eleven o'clock.—The House has just refused to suspend the rules to take up PHELPS' Treasury-Note bill. Ayes, 108; Nays, 97. Another defeat of the Administration, in the very face of the Cabinet.

Secretary THOMPSON says he has seen six Congresses close, but this is the most sober and most stubborn one he has ever known.

Twelve o'clock.—The House has just passed a new Post-office bill without a division, but it is said by a number of Senators present on the floor that the Senate will reject it, as they have already passed such a bill with amendments. This latter bill, with the Senate's resolution returning it to the House, was refused to be taken up again in the House by a vote of 84 to 85, on the suspension of the rules.

The House refused, likewise, to take up the Miscellaneous bill, because the Treasury Note amendment is attached thereto. This bill provides for Light-houses and the Coast Survey, and will probably be lost.

One o'clock.—The House is discussing the steamer amendment made by the Senate to the bill appropriating $600,000 for fulfilling the treaties with the Dacota Indians. This amendment covers the Panama, Tehauntepec and Charleston and Havana routes. There is violent opposition to the appropriation for these routes, although the contracts made under existing laws are unexpired.

Secretary CORB gives it as his opinion that nothing but the loss of the Treasury Note bill will justify an extra session, and he feels confident that this bill will become a law before the adjournment. Secretary THOMPSON, who is also watching closely the proceedings in the House thinks the loss of the Post-Office bill will justify an extra session.

The House continues remarkably well-behaved, though the members are getting "gentlemanly tight." The gas is about giving out overhead, though we have an abundant flow of the article on the floor.

Two o'clock.—The galleries of the House are deserted, except by a few dozen persons sleeping soundly on the benches, regardless of the noise attendant upon an effort by Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, to suspend the rules with the view of introducing a Tariff bill. The hall is in a great uproar and the rules will not be suspended.

The Decotah bill passed with all the amendments but the appropriation for the steamers between Charleston and Savannah.

The House will appoint a Conference Committee on the Constitutional powers of the two Houses, and the settlement of this point will likely lead to the passage of the Post-Office bill.

Half-past Three o'clock.—The House suspended the rules to take up the Miscellaneous bill, and the main question was ordered. The forty amendments of the Senate are being voted on *seriatim*. Some Republicans are making factious opposition by calling for the yeas and nays.

The salary system is working admirably. Some men love purses more than party, and an extra session is at private expense. The amendments are being agreed to rapidly. Treasury-note amendment will soon be up, and be passed in spite of fillibustering, and the credit of the country will be saved.

Great credit is due Mr. PHELPS for his cool ability in engineering the Appropriation bills.

Mr. SHERMAN urged that the ayes and nays should be called on every amendment, and thus defeat this and all other legislation. His advice was repudiated by his colleagues, and the bill will be disposed of in an hour. It is thought that the Post-office-Appropriation bill will be passed.

A good temper pervades the two Houses, and the kindest social feelings exist.

The House disagrees to many of the Senate's amendments, and a Committee of Conference will be ordered.

[*Half-past five o'clock A. M.*—The horrible state of the weather interferes seriously with telegraphing, and our Washington dispatches come along very slowly. As far as we are advised, there seemed to be no prospect of an immediate adjournment.—]ED. TIMES.]

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

It is not regarded here that the tenor of the dispatches from the Paraguay expedition is such as to warrant the conclusion that war between the United States and Paraguay is inevitable, though it is presumed that such an inference has been drawn from articles in the *Seminario*, published at Asuncion, which are to be taken with large allowance for Spanish hyperbole and Paraguayan bravado.

The Indian Bureau has received no information from Government agents tending to confirm the reports of difficulties with the Mohave Indians, in New-Mexico.

The Postmaster-General's physicians, to-night, pronounce him out of danger.

A large number of the Republicans did not vote on the resolution of thanks to the Speaker, on the ground that he did not vote on a similar resolution to Mr. BANKS, two years ago. The two Southern men who to-night voted against the resolution are Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, and Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi.

The President and members of the Cabinet are at the Capitol in the Vice-President's room to-night, attending to business in connection with Congress.

The Navy bill, as passed, legalizes the order of the Secretary of the Navy, in giving rank to Engineers and their assistants after the manner of Surgeons and Pursers, Commanders and Executive officers to have precedence.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

The House bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the late Investigating Committees of that branch, was passed.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER's twenty millions amendment reported from the Committee on Finance, and adopted yesterday, was to the effect that the power for the issue and reissue of the Treasury notes conferred upon the President by the act of Congress of Dec. 23, 1857, shall be revived and continued in force from the passage of this act until July 1, 1860, the interest not to exceed six per cent.; and that to defray the expenses thereof $500,000 be appropriated.

Mr. YULEE offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to increase the Atlantic and Pacific mail facilities by way of Panama and Tehuantepec to the additional extent of $250,000.

Adopted—39 against 12.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, moved to amend by appropriating $120,000 for ten years in aid of a line of steamers to ports in the Mexican Gulf—Mexico having given a grant of a similar amount.

Messrs. FITZPATRICK, WARD, BENJAMIN, SHIELDS and WILSON spoke in its favor, the latter amending the proposition by limiting the period to four years, and, so amended, the motion was adopted, by 24 to 10.

Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee on Public Buildings, moved to amend by giving the whole amount of $500,000 to complete the Treasury building, instead of $50,000. Adopted.

Mr. IVERSON and many other Senators attempted to append claims and other business, as amendments; the discussion on which occupied much time, but were mostly voted down or set aside, as being out of order, at the instance of Mr. HUNTER, who is an evidently uncomfortable state of mind kept beseeching Senators to remember that there was no hope of passage.

A message was here received from the President, appealing to Congress to save the credit of the country. This, he says, is the last day of Congress, and there is no appropriation yet to pay the outstanding Treasury-notes. He continues—"From the information submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is manifest that the present receipts will scarcely meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. By the end of the fiscal year nearly eighteen millions will be due, with a considerable amount of paid-for duties at the various ports, and no means to meet them. Thus the American people will be dishonored before the world. It is impossible to avoid this catastrophe unless provision be made against it within the few remaining hours of the present Congress. If this was the first instead of the last session of Congress, it might be called together again; but if it reassembled again to-morrow thirteen States would be unrepresented, and it will be impossible to assemble all before the Treasury must stop payment. The urgency of the case not only requires, but demands a separate bill to save the credit of the country.

(Signed.) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Ing crude amendments, which only obstructed the indispensable legislation of the country, and perilled the calling of an extra session.

It was now 5 o'clock, but no recess was taken.

8 o'clock.—A deluge of rain without. Temperature at 80° within. A few hundred ladies and several hundred gentlemen in the galleries. Most of the Senators are in heir seats.

The subject before the Senate is the Omnibus bill, but it is so overlaid with amendments that it has given scope to debate on all topics, from a Protective Tariff to Kansas and the Indians.

The main amendments above noted in Committee of the Whole, have been confirmed, except Mr. SIMMONS' proposal for a home valuation; which was lost, 24 to 20.

The section authorizing the reissue of Treasury Notes, was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 22.

The amendments added are to abolish the franking privilege and raise the rate of postage, identical with those already added to two other bills.

Mr. MALLORY tried hard to have the Florida claims appended, but was unsuccessful.

Finally the bill passed by 35 to 20.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Toombs, Ward, Yulee—

NAYS—Messrs. Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Johnson (Tenn.), King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

The House Conference Committee returned the Post-Office Appropriation bill, with the intimation that the thirteenth section, raising the rates of postage, is in the nature of a Revenue bill, which the Senate has no right to originate.

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, a resolution was adopted notifying the House that the Senate and House were equally capable of judging of its own action, and that the Senate, therefore, adheres to its tion and leaves the House to adopt it or recede from it at pleasure.

The resolution and bill was, therefore, returned to the House.

The bill for the removal of the New-York Indians was taken up.

Mr. KING warmly advocated the rights of these Indians.

Mr. SEWARD made an interesting speech in laudation of the Six Nations, who, excepting the Aztecs and Peruvians, were once the most civilized dwellers on this Continent. They possessed, before this Republic arose, a Federation themselves, and were efficient allies in securing ours. He (SEWARD) would defend the interests of the State of New-York to the last hour of the last day of his life, but as God was his judge, he would be faithless first to white men, citizens rather, than to these quiet, well-disposed aborigines.

Mr. GREEN opposed the Senators from New York with some heat, and they finally consented to temporarily withdraw for the bill to carry out the treaty with the Yancton and Sioux Indians, to which Mr. YULEE, from the Post-office Committee, added an amendment appropriating $364,000 to pay the existing contracts to carry the mails across the Isthmus of Panama and Tehuantepec. Adopted.

Another amendment was also adopted for a semi-weekly mail from Charleston or Savannah to Key West and Havana at the rate of $200,000 per annum.

Mr. HUNTER, although favoring the route, would vote against the bill because it infringes the rule that the carriage of the foreign mails ought to be paid by the postage.

Mr HAMMOND was opposed to the purchase of Cuba, but its commerce was of immense importance, so he begged Congress to support the line.

The amendment was then adopted, by 29 to 28, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Light-house bill was taken up.

The bill appropriates $330,000, and was passed, by 27 to 24.

The Senate refused to take up the Pennsylvania-avenue Railroad bill by 25 to 19.

Midnight.—The sky has cleared and the stars are out, but the Senate audience have dwindled away to a couple of hundred, not twenty ladies are present.

Business is progressing quietly and rapidly.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, the bill to remove the Government Quarantine buildings from New-York was taken up and passed.

One A. M.—The Clerk of the House brought to the bar of the Senate a new Postal bill, instead of the Senate bill, raising the rates of postage, which the House had laid on the table.

Tr. STUART read the Parliamentary law, to show that the House had acted with discourtesy, if not also with irregularity, He moved the appointment of a Committee of Conference, to ascertain what action should be had.

The bill was then read a first time, for information.

Mr. TOOMBS objected to a second reading.

Mr. STUART's motion was adopted and the Conference Committee appointed.

A motion to reconsider this action was lost by 19 to 19.

Two o'clock.—But a very few persons are now present.

Private bills are being passed.

Half past three o'clock—The Senate has gone into Executive Session on the pay of Committee Clerks.

[Here, owing to the lateness of the hour, we are obliged to close our report.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

Some time was consumed in an ineffectual motion to suspend the rules.

After opposition, the Committee on Accounts was directed to allow a reasonable compensation to certain House employes.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, called up the report of the Special Committee on the charge against Mr. SEARING, of having accepted an offer of $400 for engineering a claim through the Committee of Accounts, that no money was ever paid him.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, said the Committee should have either reported there were no grounds, or that the charge is true, and that Mr. SEARING should be placed on trial.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. STANTON was not prepared to vote, and moved ineffectually to table the subject.

The House adopted the Committee's resolution that the evidence would not warrant a conviction, nor subject him to an expulsion.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Army bill.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill were taken up.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, rose to a privileged question, and offered a resolution that the bill with its amendments be returned to the Senate, as the thirteenth section thereof proposed to increase the rate of postage, which is in the nature of a revenue bill, and, according to the Constitution, can only originate in the House.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, briefly argued that the Constitution is not applicable to a case of this kind.

The Speaker decided that Mr. GROW's question was properly submitted.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved an amendment to Mr. GROW's proposition so as to assert that the Senate's postage amendment was not a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. PHELPS moved to table the pending question. Negatived, 80 against 106.

[The thirteenth section, above alluded to, proposes five and ten-cent letter rates, and abolishes the franking privilege.]

Mr. JONES withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GROW's resolution was adopted—117 against 76.

Mr. ENGLISH said—Some time ago the House passed a Post-route bill exclusively, which was sent to the Senate, but returned with amendments for increase in the rates of postage, and the abolition of the franking privilege, and relating to the compensation of Postmasters. As the House had just acted adversely on similar amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill, he thought it best to introduce a new Post-route bill.

On motion of Mr. ENGLISH, the rule which requires the reading of bills was dispensed with.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, claimed that he had a right to hear it read before voting.

The Speaker remarked that he had decided according to precedents, that the rule could be suspended.

Mr. MILLSON's appeal was tabled.

Mr. ENGLISH proposed several Post route amendments, which were adopted, and the bill was passed.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, was excused from voting, on the ground that he did not know what was in the bill.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, asked a suspension of the rules in order to have a Senate private bill passed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, inquired of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, whether he did not say this morning that the President would not sign any private bills, not already passed, for want of time.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, regarded it as a violation of privilege for any one to dare tell the House that the President says what bills he will or will not sign.

Mr. PHELPS wished it understood that he (PHELPS) had made no such declaration.

Mr. CHAFFEE triumphed.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Navy bill, by which $289,000 are appropriated to enable the purchase of the chartered vessels of the Paraguay Expedition.

The House passed the Senate bill carrying into effect the treaty with China in November last, authorizing the President to appoint a committee to examine claims.

Recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, the rules were suspended to consider the report of the Special Committee on hall arrangements, concluding with a resolution that the Superintendent of the Capitol extension be directed after the adjournment of the present Congress to remove the desks from the hall, and make a rearrangement, to bring the seats together into the smallest conventent space.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, asked what would become of the desks, which cost $90 to $100 apiece?

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, replied—Consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

During the proceedings there was the greatest possible confusion. The Speaker repeatedly reminded gentlemen that it was impossible to transact business unless order was preserved.

After an ineffectual motion to table, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. NICHOLS offered a resolution that the thanks of the House are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. JAMES L. ORR, for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker of the present Congress.

The resolution passed by 120 to 32.

A long time was occupied in consideration of the joint resolution regulating the compensation in cases of deceased members.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, similar to that sent to the Senate, urging Congress to make provisions for the preservation of the public credit. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to extend two years the Treasury-Note bill.

Mr. COVODE objected.

Mr. PHELPS moved the suspension of the rules.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing, that when the Treasury Notes are issued and redeemed they shall not be reissued; the intent of this act being to meet the liabilities of the Treasury.

Mr. PHELPS asked whether the bill would be satisfactory to Mr. MARSHAL if he let a vote be taken on the amendment?

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, said it would not be satisfactory to a good many members on the Opposition side unless a tariff for the increase of the revenue was added.

Mr. PHELPS said that if the rates were suspended, he would yield the floor to Mr. MARSHALL to offer his amendment, and would then demand the previous question.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost by 108 against 97.

Mr. PHELPS moved that the Senate's amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. COVODE objected.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called for the reading of one of the amendments, it being an authorization to revive the Treasury-Note act for two years.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that as they could not get the Senate's amendments, there must be a design on the part of gentlemen not to pass the remaining Appropriation bills. The House then again refused to suspend the rules by 107.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the message from the Senate returning the Post-office Appropriation bill, and asserting its constitutional rights in answer to the offensive resolution of the House was read for information.

Mr. GROW objected to taking it up for consideration.

Mr. PHELPS moved for the suspension of the rules that the bill with the amendments might be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS asked Mr. PHELPS whether he was prepared to report a new bill without the Senate's amendment.

Mr. GREENWOOD hoped he would not do it.

Mr. PHELPS' motion to suspend the rules. Lost, by 84 against 85.

Mr. PHELPS reported then a new Post Office appropriation bill similar to the former original one.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to know by what authority the Committee reported this bill. That acted on by the Senate ought now to be considered.

The Speaker overruled the point of order and the bill passed unanimously.

Half-past Twelve o'clock.—The House resumed the consideration of and passed the bill regulating the compensation in the cases of deceased members.

The proceedings thus far have been characterized by no discreditable scenes, such as have heretofore attended the night session at the close of Congress. Members are constantly going to and returning from the refreshment rooms, and some have retired to sofas for sleep. The galleries, which early in the evening were crowded, have thinned out. There are probably one hundred and fifty persons present, about a dozen of whom are ladies.

The House took up the bill fulfilling the treaty stipulation with the Dacotah and Tonawanda Indians, which was returned from the Senate with an amendment, providing for the payments of the amounts due under existing contracts for the Ocean Mail services. A debate took place as to whether the Postmaster-General had acted under law in making a contract for carrying the mails *via* the Tehuantepec route.

The amendments were concurred in; also those to the Light-house bill.

Two o'clock A. M.—Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the redemption of outstanding Treasury notes, authorizing a loan and regulating and fixing the duties on imports. Objection being made, Mr. KUNKEL moved for the suspension of the rules. Lost by 101 against 81.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR ineffectually endeavored to take up the report relative to the late Superintendent of Public Printing.

Half-past Two o'clock.—On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House took up the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Half past three oclock—There is little prospect of an adjournment for hours to come.

[We are obliged to close our report here, owing to the lateness of the hour.]

The Sickles Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

As much speculation has been indulged in regard to the return by Mr. SICKLES to his wife of the wedding-ring, the following detail may possess interest. It appears that Mr. SICKLES was called upon by the clergyman and informed that Mrs. SICKLES was in great mental agony, and under extreme physical suffering, and that if such a state of feeling continued long to exist, it would probably end in mental aberration or, perhaps, self-destruction. It was under such circumstances that the appeal was made to him to restore to Mrs. SICKLES the wedding ring, which he had taken from her on the day of the tragedy. Mr. SICKLES said, in response, that under these circumstances he could not resist the appeal in behalf of one he had so long cherished with such deep affection, and that, while he was willing to return the emblem of their former love and union, he returned the ring broken, never to be reunited; she had sundered the bonds it typified too effectually ever to be repaired; and while he harbored no feelings of resentment, he was unalterably determined never to see her more.

Two Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

The California Mail arrived here to-day with California dates of the 7th ultimo. There were no through passengers.

The steamer *Hermann* had been sold by the United States Marshal for $40,000, to Captain GEO. WRIGHT.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* was advertised to leave San Francisco on the 7th ult., for the Colorado River, with from 500 to 600 troops, to operate against the Mohave Indians.

Business at San Francisco was brisk, with a large demand from the interior.

The ship *Granite*, from New-York, had arrived at San Francisco.

Important from the Plains.

U. S. TROOPS DEFEATED BY THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

Captain SKILLMAN, from El Paso, reports that a band of Apache Indians having stolen a number of horses and mules from near San Elizaris, pursuit was made by a detachment of the mounted rifles from Fort Bliss, under Lieutenant LAZELLE. The Indians were overtaken at Dog Cañon, about 100 miles distant where an engagement resulted in the withdrawal of our troops with the loss of three killed and six wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant LAZELLE, who received a wound in the lungs which it is supposed will prove mortal. About a dozen Indians were killed The troops numbered 22; the Indians about 200.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 3.

A fire broke out, at 1 o'clock this morning, destroying two large buildings on Second-street, below Dock, and a court of small houses in the rear. A dozen families or more are rendered houseless. There were some narrow escapes, and a barkeeper in a lager-beer saloon, which was destroyed, was severely burned. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Hartung to be Hung.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3.

Mrs. HARTUNG is sentenced to be executed on the 27th of April. It is understood that no further attempt will be made to continue the matter before the Courts, but her friends will ask Governor MORGAN for a commutation of the punishment.

Methodist Conference.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Thursday, March 3

The East Baltimore Conference commenced its session in this place to-day, at 9 A. M. Bishop SCOTT, of Wilmington, presiding; and the Rev. Dr. SARGENT of Baltimore, officiating as Secretary. One hundred and sixty preachers answered to their names. The session promises to be one of dispatch and harmony

Lake Navigation.

DUNKIRK, Thursday, March 3.

Navigation between this city and the western ports of Lake Erie is now fully open. The New-York and Erie Railroad steamer *Portsmouth* arrived here this morning, and leaves immediately for Toledo. There is very little ice in the lake.

The Steamer Potomska.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, March 3.

The steamer *Potomska* was got off, and towed here last night. Her cargo will be discharged, and the vessel repaired.

Death of Col. Chas. H. Sandford.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 3.

The bark *White Wing*, from Puerto Cabello on the 14th ult., has arrived here, and reports the death on the 7th of Col. CHAS. H. SANDFORD, of New-York who accompanied General PAEZ to Venezuela, at Valencia.

The Mechanical Bakery Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 3.

The insurance companies who had policies upon the burnt mechanical bakery have offered an additional reward of $5,000, making a total sum of $10,000 for the discovery of the incendiary.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* of the 5th ult. says that the expedition under Lieut. BEALE would leave Albuquerque for the West on March 1. The Commissioners to run the boundary between Texas and New-Mexico were at Fort Bliss, and designed to commence operations on the 15th of February. Col. BONNEVILLE had detailed 100 troops to act as their escort.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

Messrs. HARNSON, CAMPBELL and JEFFRIES, the parties to the recent kidnapping case, and who were before Judge LECOMPTE on a writ of *habeas corpus* were discharged yesterday.

The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 3.

It commenced snowing here at 10 o'clock this morning. Wind East.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 3.

An easterly storm of rain and hail commenced here this morning, at 7 o'clock.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 3.

Weather clear and cold during the day; this evening indications of snow.

HIGHLANDS, March 3, sundown.—Wind from S. E.; snowing fast. No vessels in sight.

LONG BRANCH, March 3, sundown.—Snowing very fast. Wind S. E., fresh; weather thick. No vessels in sight.

SQUAN, March 3, sundown.—Wind S. E., fresh. Weather very thick and snowing.

SANDY HOOK, March 3, sundown.—Ship *Riga*, 52 days from Havre, which passed this point in tow of the *Huntress*, has come to anchor at the southwest Spit; also, one bark and one brig at anchor near the Spit, bound in. Wind southwest, fresh. Weather very thick and snowing.

ALBANY MATTERS.

Local Items—New Notaries Public—Adverse Reports to New-York Railroads—The Mortgage Bill laid out—No more Shower-baths in State Prisons, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3, 1859.

MARY HARTUNG, for poisoning her husband, was this morning sentenced to be hung on the 27th of April next. The particulars of this case, which was tried a few weeks ago in Albany, exciting extraordinary interest, are still fresh in the minds of your readers.

The steeple of old St. Peters', on State-street, is coming down by piecemeal, to make way for the handsome blue-stone building in which this ancient congregation of worshippers purpose to feel at home on Sabbath and feast days hereafter.

A fine snow-storm is setting in—if the carsget through punctually to New-York, it will be a marvel.

A new grist of Notaries Public is announced as confirmed to day:

QUEENS—Augustus R. Griffin, Timothy Tredwell, of Hempstead; John D. Townsend, of Astoria; Wm. H. Woolley, Wm. T. Brush, of Jamaica; Peter A. Van Bergen, of Flushing.

KINGS—James Gridley, Wm. Lamenby, Gilbert R. Lindsey, Jr., James A. VanBrunt, Rudolph Garrigue, Edward Seymour, Thomas Warren Noble, John C. Loescher, of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK—Chas. Edwards, N. B. Mountfort, Abraham W. Kennedy, Burr W. Griswold, Jas. F. Ruggles, Andrew H. Sands, William H. Ely, Joseph O'Brien, Samuel A. Philips, John A. Lockwood, Eugene Lawrence, David F. Hedenburgh. Eliat F. Hall, Lawrence J. Goodale, John Augustus Foersch, of New-York.

Also, the following Commissioners to supervise expenditure of money received by Health Officer, &c., of the Quarantine establishment, &c: Franklin J. Otterson, Daniel T. F. Marshall, of New-York.

The Shinnecock Indians, whose feeble, well-diluted remnant still linger about the eastern end of the south branch of Long Island, have enjoyed an immense deal of legislation in their behalf. As a bill concerning them that passed the Assembly early this session came down from the Senate to-day with an amendment to the title—for concurrence—speaking of the tribe as Shabonnacks, I suppose they must hereafter be known by that name.

Senator HALSTED to-day reported against the Seventh-avenue Railroad project. Mr. ELY, too, submitted a written report against the Seventh-avenue Railroad, applied for by WM. K. STRONG and others, on the ground that if any such grant should be made, it should be shown that a necessity exists for a road upon the particular route specified; and it should also be shown that no aggression is made upon the rights of the City, upon the rights of owners of real estate upon the line of the route, or upon the rights of the proprietors of omnibus and railroad lines already established.

In the Assembly, the State Prison bill, so amended as hereafter to prohibit the use of the shower-bath as means of punishment, having been read through, was sent to a Select Committee to report complete.

The bill depreciating mortgages—which the TIMES has so often and so ably condemned, was killed today. Mr. HAIGHT's road bill in Goshen, Orange County, was ordered to a third reading, in spite of a vigorous opposition. The prize-fighting bill was also ordered to a third reading. Beyond which little progress was made to-day in legislation. GLAUCUS.

Important Proceedings of the Canal Board—The Senate Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3.

The Canal Board met to-day to fill the appointments. The Democratic members of the Board were in Caucus last night until after 12 o'clock, and before 7 o'clock this morning the appointments were made. About 4 o'clock this afternoon changes were made in the following offices, by the appointment of the following Canal Collectors: Utica, THOMAS H. FRANCIS; Rome, STEPHEN VAN DRESSER; Palmyra, HENRY S. FLOWER; Geneva, WM. H. MANDEVILLE; Horseheads, C. W. RYAN; Lockport, A. S. PONTINE.

JOHN HARRISON, Collector at New-York, is reappointed.

The tolls are reduced on beer, cider, vinegar, rye, peas, beans and rags from 3 to 2 mills, and on barley from 5 to 3 mills.

Agricultural products and merchandize, not enumerated, reduced from 4 to 2 mills.

The Banks for the deposit of the Canal Tolls will be designated to-morrow. The New-York Banks will be the Shoe and Leather Dealers' and the Marine and Atlantic Banks—one-third each.

A resolution was introduced, that the Canal abolish the office of Assistant Collector. Lost.

The Republicans voted in favor and the Democrats against it.

The report that Mr. WASSON was rejected by the Senate for Canal Appraiser is incorrect. He was confirmed.

The Committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. O. B. WHEELER, examined A. V. DODGE to-day. On his direct examination he testified that on a second interview between Mr. EATON and Mr. MURPHY he was concealed in a room adjoining Mr. MURPHY'S, occupied by Recorder PADDOCK as a law office. He heard Mr. MURPHY ask Mr. EATON if he (EATON) had not offered him several sums of money to suppress the investigation. He heard Mr. EATON say "Yes." Mr. MURPHY asked if he had not refused them all. Mr. EATON replied "Yes" to this also. While there he heard a boy come in and Mr. MURPHY say, "Is that a love-letter?"

The witness was severely cross-examined, and stated that he was a daguerrean artist out of occupation. He was placed in the room by Mr. MURPHY. Recorder PADDOCK did not give him (DODGE) permission to go in his room. The room was vacant at the time. He was pledged to Mr. MURPHY not to say anything about this unless his testimony was impeached,

OUR NAVY-YARD POLITICS.

The Influences that Dispense Government Patronage.

Pathetic and Heart-Rending Appeals of Members of Congress for Small Messes of Federal Pottage.

We have already published the Report of the Committee on Navy-yard Corruptions and Expenditures. From the voluminous testimony upon which that report was based we select the following letters, mainly addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, by members of Congress, in regard to appointments:

The Secretary to the Committee.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the eleventh clause of the order of the Special Committee, of the 21st ultimo, *a part* of the correspondence (copies) on file in the Department, "with members of Congress since March 4, 1857, relating to the change or to the appointment of master workmen."

The residue will be transmitted as soon as it can be copied.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

The Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
Chairman Special Committee, &c., House of Representatives.

THE HON. H. F. CLARK APPLIES FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857.

DEAR SIR: May I take this method of recalling your attention to the matter of the appointments to be made by you connected with our Navy-yard. I expressed to you in Washington the opinion that, if deemed proper by yourself, the places of masters in the several departments should be distributed with something like equality among the six City Congressional Districts and the two adjacent Districts upon the Long Island shore.

I made application for the appointment of Mr. Alexander Ward, of the Eighth Congressional District, (represented by myself,) to the

men, &c., at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn, New-York.

I represent a Congressional District, composed of four Wards in Brooklyn and two in this City, and the Democrats in it have an equal interest in the proper administration of the employments in the Navy-yard as those represented by Mr. Taylor. As a matter of justice to all concerned, I respectfully request that you will not make any of the changes requested until I can have an opportunity of making a representation to you personally. This I hope to do early next week. I have ventured to make this request of you for the reason that Mr. Taylor claims that all the appointments in the Navy-yard should be made at his own recommendation. A different usage has prevailed for fourteen years. I represented the District for which I am now elected during the administrations of President Tyler and President Polk. Mr. Henshaw, when Secretary of the Navy, examined this whole matter, and decided that *one-half* of the appointments of masters at the Brooklyn Navy-yard should be taken from my Congressional District. Mr. Bancroft did the same thing. Nearly all of the men who have for many years been in the habit of seeking employment at the Navy-yard, among the different trades, resided in my District, which lies opposite to Brooklyn, and is what is termed a river district. Experience has shown that they should be represented among the masters, in order to be treated with fairness in respect to employment, &c.

I make this statement not with a view to obtain appointments. I could wish indeed that no removals were made, but if the Department decide otherwise, I then desire to be heard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. MACLAY.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HON. ELIJAH WARD WISHES HELP FOR HIS ELECTION DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Upon inquiring I find that a number more men can be usefully employed in the master stone cutter's department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Eighteen cargoes of stone have recently been received, amounting to about two thousand tons, which, with the amount before at the yard, makes the quantity on hand so large, that I am informed it would require the services of one hundred men, for twelve months, to work it fit for use.

The present force of stone-cutters is only thirty men, including the master foreman.

The appropriation unexpended is adequate to justify an increase of the force, and I respectfully ask it.

Should the employment of an additional number of men in the stone-cutter's department be authorized, it *would prove of most essential service to the Democratic Party in my District at the approaching election.* I solely make the application for an increase of force to you, as my relations with the civil engineer of the yard are not of such a character as to induce me to ask him to unite in the request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELIJAH WARD.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

MR. GRAHAM'S EXPLANATION.

CONSTRUCTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
NAVY-YARD, New York, Oct. 10, 1858. }

SIR: In reply to your communication of Oct. 19, inclosing a letter from General Ward, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the large quantities of granite which are being received at this yard, and the consequent necessity which exists for a large increase of the force of stonecutters, I submit the following report: * * *

As at least two thirds of the granite to be delivered under contract will require no other dressing than in the beds and joints, *the present force will be equal to all which can be required of them.*

In fact I am of the opinion that the work will be *insufficient for their constant employment*, if they do their duty, (which is not the case now,) until the period I have mentioned.

Although my personal relations with General Ward are not agreeable, the following report received from the master stonecutter will show that I have not attempted to throw any obstacle in the way of his district receiving a proper proportion of appointments:

The Hon. E. Ward.....10 stone cutters, inc'g master.
The Hon. John Kelly... 4 stone cutters.
The Hon. John Cochrane 4 stone cutters.
The Hon. D. E. Sickles. 3 stone cutters.
The Hon. George Taylor 3 stone cutters.
The Hon. W. B. Maclay 3 stone cutters.
The Hon. J. F. Searing. 2 stone cutters.
The Hon. J. B. Russell. 1 stone cutter.

Total.....30

On the contrary, being myself a resident of it, and largely acquainted with the mechanics resident there, I have always taken a deep interest in seeing it properly provided for.

Furthermore, *I will most assuredly vote for General Ward, and use my utmost endeavors to have him returned, as a proper reward for the support he has always given to the present Administration.*

In conclusion, although no man is more anxious for the success of the Democratic Party than I am, a proper regard for my own reputation and the trust expected from me by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, *will not allow me to squander the funds which have been intrusted to my control for the execution of specific works for the triumph of that party alone.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Constructing Engineer.

Commodore L. KEARNY, Commandant.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FORCE INTERFERING IN THE NAVY-YARD MANAGEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1858.

SIR: We, the undersigned, respectfully request that Mr. Daniel Kennedy, the master stone-cutter, be allowed to select his own foreman. We believe that harmonious action between the master and foreman will be best promoted by such a course.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
JOHN COCHRANE,
ELIJAH WARD,
JOHN KELLY,
JOHN A. SEARING,
W. B. MACLAY.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY TOUCEY COMPLIES,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1858.

SIR: The circular of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, issued on the 8th of July, 1857, by direction of the Department, requires that *the master workmen shall have the selection of the men to be employed under them.* This, of course, includes foremen, unless different directions be given by the Department in special cases.

You will cause the circular above referred to to be promulgated and enforced.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore L. KEARNY, Commandant of the Navy-yard, New-York.

COMPLAINTS OF THE HON. D. E. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In the shop of the master joiner, of which Romeo Fraganza is master workmen, there are between 120 and 130 men employed—*not one from my district.*

I have asked to have *one* employed, by letter to the master and by personal interview, but unsuccessfully. The answer of the master is that when he has more work he will consider my application. If I have not misunderstood your wishes this injustice to my district cannot meet your approval. The remedy is with you and I trust you will apply it.

There are several good Democrats in my district who are excellent workmen as ship joiners, and they do not ask anything unreasonable in seeking employment in this shop when there is not a man from my district in it. Yours truly, D. E. SICKLES.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

A SECOND COMPLAINT FROM MR. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have applied to Mr. Fraganza, master-joiner of the Navy-yard, to give employment to a few men, good workmen and worthy persons, in my district. Although he has 130 men or thereabouts in his shop, he has not done so.

I have only sent one letter of recommendation to him, but no attention has been paid to it, beyond the answer that when he put an additional number of men to work he would then see what he could do.

I appeal to you to vindicate my district from this unjust and partial discrimination.

Mr. Fraganza admits he has not one man in his shop from my district.

If I have not misunderstood your views, it is your wish that the masters should select from the different districts adjacent to the yard, in equal proportions upon the recommendation of members, the workmen employed in the shops, &c.

Truly yours, D. E. SICKES.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY TOUCEY CALLS FOR AN EXPLANATION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1858.

SIR: The Hon. Mr. Sickles has complained to the Department that an unequal and unjust course is pursued towards his District by Mr. Fraganza, the master joiner, who, though he has about 130 men under him, has not employed a single person from his district, although Mr. Sickles has made only one recommendation.

The Department desires that a fair and liberal course be pursued towards Mr. Sickles' district, and wishes you to inquire into and report upon this matter.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Commodore L. KEARNY, Commandant Navy-yard, New-York.

MR. FRIGANZA'S EXPLANATION.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, JOINERS' }
DEPARTMENT, Aug. 5, 1858. }

SIR: In answer to your communication I beg leave to state that the district represented by the Hon. John Cochrane is represented in this department by fifteen joiners, the majority of whom were recommended by him.

There are now employed in the yard about one hundred and fifty men in the different departments who reside in Mr. Cochrane's District.

While upon this subject I *would remark that it is utterly impossible for the master workman to faithfully perform his duty to his Government and to his conscience and satisfy the various political interests.*

In eight Congresssional Districts who claim the patronage of the yard, *in nine cases out of ten, the men who are most strenuously recommended are very indifferent hands, many of whom cannot obtain employment from private employers.* It has always been my desire to accommodate the various districts as far as possible when selecting men for employment, but the duty which I owe the Government makes it imperative upon my part that I should select the best and most experienced hands to perform the necessary work in this department.

Some of the members from New-York have no joiners in their constituency. The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles never recommended but one man, and I employed him within three days after such recommendation.

I am not aware that Mr. Sickles has another joiner in his district. I remain, Sir, yours, very respectfully,
ROMEO FRIGANZA.

Commodore LAWRENCE KEARNY, Commanding Navy-yard, New-York.

A CRY OF DISTRESS FROM HON. GEO. TAYLOR.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 23, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have been informed that Mr. Ward had consented to the removal of Mr. Kennedy, master stone-cutter in the Navy-yard. If this is true let me beg you to appoint Mr. Jones. He is one of the best mechanics in the State, and a perfect gentleman, and his appointment would increase my vote at least two hundred votes. *I will require all the aid in the power of the Administration, and this I ought to have. My opponents have got up a spurious committee and have nominated a second Democratic candidate, and there is little doubt of my defeat and the loss of the district unless supported in every possible way by the Administration. Mr. Schell has almost ruined the Administration members of Congress. A more unreliable and false man cannot be found. He is base and false.*

If Mr. Kennedy is removed let me beg Mr. Jones' appointment. Also, I understand that Mr. Maclay intends to ask the appointment of Mr. Houstus in place of Lipper, master moulder. You will recollect that I withdrew McNearny's name with the understanding that he should be foreman, to which Mr. Maclay consented. I now join him in behalf of Houstus, but request you to appoint or direct the appointment of McNearny as foreman, at the same time—otherwise the understanding will not be carried out.

I hope to see you last of next week.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. TAYLOR.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S DESPAIR.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1858.

DEAR SIR: A person by the name of Petitt, from Virginia, is writing here to persons in my district to hold themselves in readiness to go with him as calkers to Pensacola, Florida, saying that he was to have the place of master calker there. Mr. Petitt was a resident of my district for nearly about six years since, when he was a Whig. The men to whom he has written on to here are Republicans. I still urge upon you for appointment John Mosier, of whom I wrote to you. It will be of great use to me. Indeed, *my district has but a poor consideration in the Navy-yard, and I now despair of anything better.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN COCHRANE.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

ANOTHER WAIL FROM MR. COCHRANE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1858.

SIR: The continued and wanton disobedience in the Brooklyn Navy-yard of your instructions, together with its uninterrupted continuance, has satisfied me that it is now in vain to expect relief from a timely correction of the evil. That while suffering I may now, however, seem submissively to bear my burden, I here make personal charges against the master-laborer, McLaughlin; the master timber inspector, Orr, and the master house carpenter, Ross. McLaughlin has, I believe, in the vicinity of two hundred men. *I have no men under him.* He declines giving me any, or neglects to. Orr has somewhere near one hundred and twenty men. *I have one man under him, and he declines giving me more.* Ross has somewhere about fifty six men. *I have two men under him. He declines giving me more.* There are other masters who are but a short distance behind these in their gross partiality. *It is quite useless, however, to mention them.*

If you shall think these charges worthy of notice, I will hold myself in readiness to substantiate them whenever required to do so.

Respectfully yours, JOHN COCHRANE,
Member of Congress from Sixth Congressional District, New-York.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

A THIRD REMONSTRANCE FROM MR. COCHRANE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1858.

DEAR SIR: You declined to entertain my charges against the master house-carpenter, the master laborer, McLaughlin, and the master timber inspector in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, when made, because it was then just previous to the election. Notwithstanding the fearful influence of the Navy-yard against me, I have succeeded in a personal canvass; and notwithstanding the same influence in behalf of the Brooklyn District, it has been lost. I now repeat the charges I made against the masters hereinbefore enumerated, and await your reply. I am ready with my proofs, and trust the time in your judgment has arrived when they shall be heard and recognized. You will permit me to say plainly that the continuance of the shameful concentration of patronage in the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the comparative exclusion of New-York, although Brooklyn is enjoying more than her share of the patronage of the New-York Custom-house, *is intolerable and should not be longer attempted.*

I must, therefore, respectfully but firmly request that the Democrats of my District be recognized. *They will no longer be delayed, nor should they be.* If nothing is to be done, I would be obliged to you for an answer even to that effect; for it is of the last importance that now I should be able to inform my constituents *if they are to be considered by the Administration, which, though supporting, they bitterly complain as regardless of them.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN COCHRANE.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

FOR THE FOURTH TIME MR. COCHRANE UTTERS HIS GRIEFS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 6th is received, and I regret to say that it is entirely unsatisfactory, and *without power of remedy for the wrongs I consider that I have endured.* I have, thus far, contended in my District against the influence of the Administration, and it is unreasonable to subject me longer to this adverse pressure. I wrote you before, if elected, I should be elected in spite of the hostility of the Navy-yard, and I have been. The only obstacle that I have had to contend against has been extensive hostile organizations in my own party, growing out of the numerous disappointments in procuring work in the Navy-yard. This obstacle was so serious that unless the merchant republicans and others had assisted me I should have been beaten. *It is not my purpose, while sustaining the Administration with the best of my ability, to submit longer to its shameful treatment of me.* I am now besieged, day and night, with applications; and I must have some power of compliance, or *I must openly charge the fault where it belongs.* The masters of whom I wrote you have outraged me, and disobeyed your orders. *You pledged yourself for their removal in case they disobeyed; I proffer to you the proof of their disobedience, and upon it I demand their removal.* Mr. Graham is the friend of Mr. Sickles; and, of course, as he holds a check on Commodore Breese, not a man will be displaced, and everything will remain as it has been. Through various adverse influences, I have *been juggled and fooled in the yard.* But I submit with all respect, that I can endure it no longer, and I must receive proper consideration. I have consumed now six months in journeying to and fro, between this and Washington and the Navy-yard, upon errands of piddling patronage of a dollar a day's amount. It is reasonable to determine that this be ended now. You impose upon me the removal of these laborers, and probably with the same result. You will pardon me if I decline the labo. *I do not think it improper that I should now insist that I at once know what I am to expect, and by what information I shall regulate my future course.* You will, if you please, reply to me whether I can have any consideration in the Navy-yard; and, if so, how it is to be procured.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN COCHRANE.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HON. H. F. CLARK UTTERS A MILD COMPLAINT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1858.

SIR: It is represented to me that the masters in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, *in refusing employment to poor Democrats residing in my district, act under the express or implied sanction of your department.*

May I request, Sir, that you will inform me by note whether such conduct on the part of the masters there employed meets with your approbation, or otherwise.

It is not improper that I should again remind you that the Democracy of my Disirict consists, for the most part, of humble laboring men, to whom an occasional day's labor is a matter of prime necessity. It gives me pain, Sir, to feel that any of my public acts, which a man among them could control, and for which no living man but myself is responsible, *should have caused their exclusion from the privilege of laboring upon the public works of the Government.* At this season of approaching Winter, and in view of the general paralysis of all industrial employments, it is especially afflicting that men who are themselves innocent should suffer this seeming proscription.

Repeated applications to me as the representative in Congress of the Eighth Congressional District, for letters recommending the bearers to the notice of those masters, compel me, in self-defence, to make the inquiry herein contained, and to give such publication to your reply as I shall deem necessary to exonerate myself from the charge of indifference to the wants of the humble and the poor. May I request an early reply. Your very obedient servant,
H. F. CLARK.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY TOUCEY DOESN'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 22, 1858.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th inst., in which you say that it is represented to you that the masters in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in refusing employment to poor Democrats residing in your district, act under the express or implied sanction of this Department.

This representation is altogether mistaken and without the slightest foundation. I know of no reason why the Democrats of your district should be proscribed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and I have received no information that the masters, who, by the regulations of the Department, have the selection of the workmen, have taken any such course.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

The Hon. H. F. CLARK, New-York.

GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP IN OHIO.—At Randolph, Portage County, Ohio, on Sunday, Feb. 27, a gang of counterfeiters was broken up. The head was J. WEBB, of Salem, Columbiana County, who had a large quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, consisting of $8,060 in tens on the Forest City Bank of Cleveland; $2,520 on York Bank, Pennsylvania; $1,359 in bogus one and two-and-a-half dollar gold pieces, and $75 in bogus quarters. There was also found in his possession a list of retail dealers in counterfeit coin, who were probably customers of the prisoner. WEBB is said to be a physician in Salem, was evidently a wholesale dealer in spurious money, and was probably out for the purpose of supplying his customers. The officers entertain hopes of securing the plates and dies used in the manufacture of the notes and coin.

The Philadelphia journeymen shoemakers are still on a strike. The *Ledger* says that 100 of the men left for the West last week, and that 250 will leave this week if their demands are not met. The number now out of work is about 400, and 1,000 have obtained work at the prices asked, and they subscribe 50 cents a week for the purpose of sustaining those who are still unemployed.

The Slave-trade and the Right of Search.

Two blue-books were delivered to both branches of the British legislature a day or two before the departure of the mail, containing all the correspondence which has taken place between the Foreign Office and her British Majesty's Ministers and Consuls in various parts of the world, between April 1, 1857, and March 31, 1858, relative to the Slave-trade. The extent of this correspondence may be judged from the fact that the two volumes contain between six and seven hundred pages. That relating to the African coast is occupied chiefly with matters in connection with the treaties with the native chiefs, their intestine wars, the efforts of Great Britain to promote the palm-oil trade and the cultivation of cotton, and the visits of slavers. Mr. Consul CAMPBELL, at Lyons, informed the Earl of CLARENDON in July, 1857, that all the slaves arriving on the coast at that time bore the flag of the United States, and deplored the absence of the American cruisers, as the masters of the slavers, knowing that the British cruisers would not molest them so long as they had the American colors flying and their papers on board, kept them until the slaves were shipped, and they were fairly under weigh. In a subsequent communication he says:

"A man of the name of SAMUEL DA COSTA SOARIO, a countryman, and, I believe, a relative of Mr. J. A. MACADO, of New-York, and, like him, a naturalized citizen of the State of New-York, appears to act as general agent for the Slave-trade at Whydah and the adjacent shipping ports. I am informed he is the only one of the numerous old slave-dealers, residing in the King of DAHOMEY's territories, who has not embarked in the palm-oil trade."

Rear-Admiral Sir F. GREY, forwarded to the British Admiral, about the same time, a statement obtained by Lieutenant PIKE, of H. B. M. ship *Antelope*, from the *Jupiter*, captured by him with seventy slaves on board, of the manner in which vessels are fitted out for the Slave-trade in the United States. This memorandum commences as follows:

"When an expedition to Africa is arranged in Havana, one of the principal shareholders, or an accredited agent, provided with funds, &c., goes to New-Orleans, and puts himself in communication with Messrs. GOLDENBORG & SESPARRE, No. 75 Camp-street, who are, in all cases, the agents for vessels fitting for the Slave-trade. They choose a master, and for this a naturalized citizen is always preferred to a native-born American. The master selects a vessel, and being provided with money by the agent or owner, buys her, and registers her in his own name, as master and sole owner. The vessel is then fitted out with the assistance of the firm above named. About thirty or thirty-five water-casks will be filled, the remainder will contain the rice, farina and beans; a number of small breakers are also purchased, which, by cutting off both ends, makes the slaves' mess-tubs. The shipping master is feed to provide a crew of Spaniards or Portuguese, whom he provides with American protections, though none of them answer to the appearance of the men themselves, being all purchased from men really Americans. These protections are shown with the vessel's papers at the custom-house, and she is cleared as American. The owner or agent goes in the vessel as supercargo."

Rear-Admiral Sir F. GREY calls the attention of the Admiralty to the fraudulent manner in which the protection of the American flag is thus obtained, and expresses the opinion that the Slave-trade was being more actively carried on than it had been for some years. [This opinion is not, however, in accordance with that of the officers commanding on that station.] Commander HICKLEY had just before reported to the Admiralty that the Slave-trade was decreasing, "thanks," he says, "to the increase of lawful trade, reduced demand, great exertions of the Portuguese authorities, uncertainty and great expense attendant on landing and delivery of slaves in Cuba, exertions of our own cruisers, and in a trifling degree to little difficulties thrown in the way of fitting out slave vessels at American ports." Commander HOPE expresses his belief that no slaves had been shipped to windward of Lagos for the preceding two years, and proceeds to state the reasons, the great increase of the palm-oil trade being one of the chief. The captures reported are almost invariably those of vessels under American colors, fitted at New-Orleans, and nominally commanded by foreigners naturalized in the United States. In the case of the *Braman*, captured by H. B. M. steamer *Vesurius*, in October, 1857, a correspondence took place between Commodore CONOVER, commanding the United States naval force on the west coast of Africa, and Rear-Admiral Sir F. GREY. Lieutenants DAVIDSON and PELOT, of the United States Navy, who waited upon the commander of the *Vesuvius*, reported to Commander MCBLAIR, that he had informed them the *Braman* hoisted American colors when chased, and that on being boarded, the captain threw them and his papers overboard, with weights attached to them, observing that he would rather be taken by the British than fall into the hands of the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, in which case he would be hung as a pirate; and Lieut. DAVIDSON added that the British commander, on being questioned on the point, admitted that, in the event of meeting with an American slaver, under American colors, and bearing genuine papers, (which of course she must have obtained when she cleared for no other purpose than slaving,) he should tell the captain that the *Dale* was at hand, to induce him to throw his colors and papers overboard. Commander CONOVER protested strongly against the seizure of the *Braman*, as being an interference with the rights of Americans to take and bring to punishment those who, under the flag of the United States, offend against its laws; as a violation of the treaty stipulations between the United States and Great Britain; and as being in direct opposition to the often-expressed determination of the American Government to protect American property from all interference on the part of foreign cruisers. Rear-Admiral Sir F. GREY replied to this, that the *Braman* had fraudulently assumed the American flag, and that, therefore, her seizure was not a violation of that flag; in corroboration he forwarded to Commodore CONOVER the solemn declaration of the captain of the *Braman* that he had fraudulently assumed American colors, that he had destroyed his papers voluntarily immediately he was boarded, and that he had a slave-deck laid, and was about to ship slaves.

"I might here," says the Admiral, "let the matter rest, but that I observe in your letter expressions which would seem to imply a claim on the part of the United States to the sole right of taking and bringing to punishment, not only vessels of the United States which offend against your laws, but all those which assume your flag. Upon this point I have the honor to remark that, while the strictest orders are given to Her Majesty's ships to avoid all interference whatever with *bona fide* American vessels, they are, at the same time, instructed that the Government of the United States are far from claiming that the flag of the Union should give immunity to those who have no right to bear it; and that, most assuredly, Great Britain never will allow vessels of other nations to escape visit and examination by merely hoisting the United States flag, or the flag of any other nation which has not granted to Great Britain the right of search."

The attention of General CASS had been directed to the abuse of the American flag for the purposes of the Slave-trade just before this occurrence; and the important question of the right of search was brought prominently forward in the correspondence relative to the seizure of the *Panchita*, a vessel owned by citizens of New-York having an American register, and sailing under the flag of the United States. Mr. DALLAS, in forwarding the documents relating to this case to the Earl of CLARENDON, made a strong protest against the illegality of the seizure.

"I need not remind your Lordship," he said, "that since the United States led the way, by their federal legislation, to the abolition and penal proscription of the African Slave-trade, they have manifested, in every manner deemed compatible with their fundamental institutions the fixed opinions of their people, and—considerations of the highest moment—the utmost determination and sincerity in carrying out that policy of philanthropy and justice. But the United States, although they went far, stopped at the line which the reckless zeal of Commander MORESBY overleaped. Though often persuaded, they have invariably declined to concede to any nation, upon any terms, for any object, a right irreconcilable with the perfect immunity of their mercantile marine from foreign interference. Without their previously-obtained consent, no visit, search or seizure of an American vessel can take place except with defiance and insult to their flag. The Convention of the 9th of August, 1842, signed at Washington by its negotiators, Mr. WEBSTER and Lord ASHBURTON, arranged for a small squadron of the United States Navy on the Coast of Africa, in order, first, that their public force may co-operate with that of Her Majesty in extinguishing the Slave-trade; and, secondly, that their merchant vessels, if suspected, or even flagrantly guilty, should be liable to visitation, search and seizure by the officers and seamen of their own country only. Eagerly, even at great cost, as the suppression of the noxious traffic might be sought, it was still not an aim to which the United States would consent to sacrifice the more dearly valued exemption of their own citizens from coercion by strangers."

The British Admiralty, in communicating to the Foreign Office the removal of Commander MORESBY from the African station, made the observation:

"It is notorious that, however much it may be against the wishes and intentions of the Government of the United States, the flag of that country is used largely to protect vessels engaged in the Slave-trade; and the almost total absence of any United States cruisers on the Coast of Africa affords to such vessels the most complete immunity. Commodore ADAMS reported, towards the end of May, that no United States ship-of-war had been fallen in with by any of our cruisers since November last, and similar reports have been received from other sources."

The Earl of CLARENDON communicated this letter to Mr. DALLAS, and while admitting that the detention of the *Panchita*, and the sending her to New-York, constituted an infraction of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, expressed the assurance that the removal of Commander MORESBY would be satisfactory to the Government of the United States, and that allowance would be made by that Government for officers charged with the suppression of the Slave-trade, "who are compelled to witness the frequent and unchecked abuse of the American flag in the prosecution of that trade, and who see that, under the protection of that flag, and in consequence of no American ship-of-war having for nearly a twelvemonth appeared on the stations, the nefarious traffic is now carried on in the most open and daring manner, and with constantly increasing activity." The disclaimer and censure of Commander MORESBY's acts were considered satisfactory at Washington, and the affair dropped. Mr. DALLAS, in his communication of Dec. 9, 1857, making no reference to the abuse of the American flag in the instances brought to his notice, and previously to that of General CASS, by the British Government.

Lord NAPIER subsequently renewed his representations to General CASS, in a lengthy communication, the pith of which is contained in the following extract:

"The demand for slaves in the Cuban market is supplied by vessels constructed, purchased, and often possessed and fitted out in the ports of the United States. The number of ships so employed cannot be exactly ascertained, but in the opinion of competent judges is considerable and increasing. The vessels engaged in this branch of the Slave-trade, which alone possesses any vigor or extension, whether owned by American citizens, colonial Spaniards, or foreigners resident in the Union, whether issuing from the harbors of the United States or from those of Cuba, have now embraced the almost universal habit of hoisting the colors of the United States, for the purpose of sheltering themselves from the scrutiny of the British cruisers. When boarded, the master of the vessel claims the privilege of his flag, and frequently exhibits American papers, forged or obtained on false pretence from the Custom-house authorities of the port from which he has sailed. With these specious but fraudulent signs of nationality, he defies the British officer to raise the hatches, under which are securely hidden the proofs of meditated crime. In some cases, the master of the vessel does not affect to conceal his nefarious purpose; with the American flag overhead and American papers in his hands, he avows the object of his voyage, and points to the instruments and appliances of the trade. Sometimes the perseverance of the British cruiser exhausts the patience of the slaver, or surprises some flagrant act of deception; sometimes the suspected ship is relinquished, reaches the coast, takes her slaves on board, is met again, and seized; too often the guilty vessel eludes the vigilance of the English squadron, and lands her cargo in Cuba, by the laxness or connivance of the Spanish authorities. When the vessel is overtaken with negroes on board, or in such a state of preparation that no doubt can exist of her immediate intention, the American ensign and papers are made away with. The origin and ownership are then deduced from the nationality of the master supercargo and crew, from documentary evidence discovered on board or from information elicited on trial."

In illustration and confirmation of this statement, Lord NAPIER added a catalogue of vessels captured by the British cruisers in the course of the year, with the circumstances attending their seizure. They comprise the *Adams Gray*, from New-Orleans, under Spanish colors, with American papers, which were thrown overboard; *Jupiter*, from New-Orleans, with 70 slaves, American ensign and papers destroyed; *Abbott Devereux*, from Havana, had 270 slaves, had been seen under American colors; *Eliza Jane*, from New-York, without papers or colors; *J. H. Record*, from Newport, R. I., with 191 slaves; *William Clark*, of New-Orleans, under American colors, and with forged American papers, thrown overboard when boarded; *Onward*, owned by Messrs. LAFITTE, of New-York, under American colors, which were struck, and nationality renounced, on being searched; *Charles*, from New-Orleans, showed United States colors, and exhibited slave-deck, mess-kids, &c., to the British officers who boarded—destroyed subsequently by another cruiser. Two other vessels were captured by Portuguese cruisers, namely: the *General Peirse*, under American colors, without papers, commanded by one SILVA, who had what purported to be an American protection, but which was repudiated by the United States Minister at Lisbon; and the *Splendid*, from New-Orleans, renamed the *Velha Anita*. Lord NAPIER added that the number of vessels captured and condemned on the coast forms but a small proportion of those of which the character and movements warrant suspicion, without justifying actual seizure. The category of suspected vessels comprises nineteen, including the *N. Hand* and the *Charlotte*, belonging to "the notorious house of FIGANIERE, REIS & Co.," and the *Jamestown*, *Petrel* and *Ellen*, all of New-York.

The reply of General CASS to these representations does not appear in the blue-book, the letter of Lord NAPIER being followed by a number of communications from Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner at Loanda, and correspondence between his Lordship and the Foreign Office in London. There is a considerable amount of correspondence both diplomatic and consular, in reference to Cuba, closing with a lengthy communication from the Earl of MALMESBURY to the Spanish Minister in London, Señor CONTE. The date of this is March 26, 1858.

"Her Majesty's Government," says his Lordship, "cannot for one moment admit that, because the measures hitherto adopted by the authorities in Cuba have failed in the attainment of the desired end, it is therefore impossible to put a stop to the Cuban Slave-trade, for it has recently seen what the Brazilian Government has been able to accomplish, when it resolutely determined to put a stop to the importation of slaves into that Empire. With a much larger extent of coast to guard, with fewer means to guard it, and with a demand for slave-labor equaling, if not exceeding, that in Cuba, the Brazilian authorities have been able to put a stop entirely to the importation of African slaves into that Empire."

Lord MALMESBURY infers that the laws of Spain are insufficient for the suppression of the Cuban Slave-trade, and that stronger repressive measures are required to meet the exigencies of the present state of things. The communication concludes with the observation that, if the Spanish Government is desirous of proving its sincerity in the matter, it will lose no time in passing such laws, and conferring upon the Captain-General of Cuba such additional powers, as may be necessary to enable the Spanish authorities to carry out the treaty engagements by which Spain is bound entirely to suppress the Cuban Slave-trade.

Suffocation of Supreme Court Judges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "fancy man" takes his recreation in the dog-pit of HARRY JENNINGS, of rat-killing notoriety; the admirers of the pugilistic art shine in all their glory at Hoym's Theatre; the lovers of minstrelsy (!) find their *summum bonum* in the various basements where lager-bier and pipes abound; but it is reserved for the legal profession to appropriate, *par excellence*, the title with which this letter is headed, in the miseries, turmoil, confusion, and all but suffocation that characterize the business transacted in the Chambers of our Supreme Court.

In the small room appropriated to this branch of the Court may be found some 70 to 100 persons congregated, (and, in cases of public importance, every available inch of ground is occupied.) In the Winter season it is bad enough, but when the warmer weather sets in it is perfectly unbearable. If you desire to hand your papers early to the Judge, you have to station yourself in the narrow gangway leading to the Clerk's desk, and in a few minutes the tide sets in, and you are jammed and crushed to your heart's (dis) content. When your papers have been passed upon, you have literally to fight your way out through the crowd, to the damage of your habiliments in general, and in particular to the glossy Knox or Genin you purchased the day before.

Apropos of this subject, I observe that the Judges of the Superior Court lately memorialized the Supervisors for "a change of air and scene," but those gentlemen, in the fond delusion that our new City Hall will be shortly erected, with ample accommodations for all our Courts, turn a deaf ear to the remonstrance, and while they, the Supervisors aforesaid, hold their meetings (I had almost written "jolli fications") in a room of fine proportions and wholesome atmosphere, the imploring Judges are contemptuously remitted to the dismal, dirty shanty dignified as the Superior Court of the City of New-York.

SYDNEY SMITH once said, "Only let a Bishop be killed by a railway accident, and then there will be a row;" but, in this civilized country, the death of one eminent Judge, and the failing health of others, is a spectacle which excites no compassion in the hearts of our City Rulers. Like the Levite of old, they see it all, but quietly pass by on the other side. The *"wine and the oil" are wanted elsewhere.*

Now, Sir, law in itself is of a dry, musty nature; not odoriferous nor refreshing (except in a lively divorce or breach of promise case) and to render it even endurable, it certainly needs all the accessories of the elements, but when it is administered in such holes and dens as those I have adverted to, it may well be said of it that it prefers darkness rather than light.

That the new City Hall will be built is about as fair an expectancy as the millenium,—the purification of our streets and Common Council alike, or any other visionary scheme the most lively imagination can conceive; and I think, Sir, it is high time some change should be made which will afford the legal community at least decent, wholesome accommodation for the transaction of business involving such vast and complicated interests. LEX.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1859.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

The "Opposition" State Convention—Its Candidates, its Committee on Resolutions and its Platform.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

Our "Opposition" State Convention met in this city on the morning of the 22d, and adjourned yesterday noon, after a harmonious and otherwise quite remarkable session. Its delegates represented the Opposition of eighty odd Counties of Kentucky, and mustered to the number of about a thousand. Without extolling their character to the pitch of the Louisville *Journal*, I will say that they bore every appearance to me (an outsider and looker-on) of being a highly-respectable body, determined to transact the business before them with deliberation, yet also with promptness, unanimity and acceptability to their numerous constituents; and then, each and every one, to go home and fight a good fight to the sweet or the bitter end of the ensuing canvass.

The nominees for the Governorship and Lieutenant-Governorship, Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL and ALVARD H. ALLEN, are, I am told, gentlemen of winning presence and address—of unquestioned personal popularity, ability and character. Mr. BELL's reputation as a speaker is State wide. He figured, too, in Congress twelve or thirteen years ago, and as an "Old-Line Whig." My impression is, that he has been the same ever since, and did not cower to the "Know-Nothing" storm when it swept over our State. No doubt he has been and is an American in a liberal, but not in a "Know-Nothing" sense. From all I can learn I reckon that he was never "initiated" or at all identified with that defunct order. At all events, Mr. BELL was, by acclamation, chosen as the Gubernatorial candidate of nothing more or less than the Opposition, on the platform of the Opposition. It is thought that no two better men than he and Mr. ALLEN could have been selected. They will both take the stump and run a fine race. Their speeches will be rousers. They will *tell* among the yeomanry and the masses all over Kentucky, irrespective of party ties, and in spite of all counter forces and appliances. Such is the confident expectation of very many.

The Committee appointed to prepare the platform deserves notice. Besides Mr. ALLEN and other first-rate men, it comprised the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, and Judges NICHOLAS and ROBERTSON. The two last, especially, like the venerable Chairman of the Convention, Gov. LETCHER, have always been regarded life-long Whigs of the Clay and Webster school. Some reference, in passing, might be made to the remarkable antecedents, on the subject of Slavery, of these two influential old Whigs, who now rank among the foremost of Kentucky Oppositionists.

Judge NICHOLAS, the reputed author of the address and resolutions accepted with acclaim, has long been an eminent Jurist in our city and our State, learned and talented, and thoroughly versed in the constitutional and political law and history of Kentucky and the country at large. Though one of the wealthiest property-holders in this State, and though at times in some things a rather stern conservative, he like Judge ROBERTSON, of Lexington, is too intelligent and independent not to know, feel and often point out to his fellow-citizens the manifold social, political and economical evils of the negro slavery here, and the necessity of preventing, so far as possible, its increase and perpetuation in our midst. Like HENRY CLAY, these distinguished Jurists and out-spoken public men have always *"regarded the institution as a great evil to both races, and would rejoice in the adoption of any safe, just and practicable plan for the removal of all slaves from among us."* This was the language and the sentiment of Mr. CLAY in his celebrated letter to RICHARD PINDELL, of Lexington, dated and written at New-Orleans on the 17th of February, 1849—that noble letter! in which the great commoner proposed to the people of Kentucky a basis for a system of Gradual Emancipation, and invoked them to eclipse all their former deeds of greatness and grandeur by becoming *"the pioneer State in removing from her soil every trace of human Slavery, and in establishing the descendants of Africa within Kentucky's jurisdiction in the native land of their forefathers."* Judge NICHOLAS was with Mr. CLAY in heart and hand, an avowed and earnest Emancipationist. And Mr.

sphere is the out-of-door world, is another; the financial editor, also an out-of-doors character, is another; and above all these, so far as altitude goes, sits, or rather stands, for his office is a standing one, the foreman of the composing room, whom to a certain extent the exigencies of space make autocrat of the column. It is a rarely-constituted concern where these influences and interests do not sometimes clash and jar. The spirit of the counting-room, since newspapers are published to make profits, makes itself felt through every department of the establishment; often the counting-room, in the desire to get favors for advertising customers, makes demands upon the editorial columns, sometimes sullenly and reluctantly granted, again flatly refused. Let there be a mean or avaricious man at the head of the counting-room, and the force of such a character is known and felt, from the newsboy, who buys his two copies at a time, to the last new contributor to the editorial columns, who remembers the air with which the editor's order for the pay for his article was answered at the desk. Thus the counting-room's influence may often damage, and sometimes choke, a rising paper, or pull down one already risen. Generally, if not invariably, that paper makes the most profits which pays the most for its editorial matter. If the London *Times* has a circulation greater than all the other papers in London, it disburses more money to the writers it employs than do all the other papers in London. Wit is bought in these days like other merchandise, in London, if not in New-York; and "fifty guineas for three articles a week" has a charm in it which attracts to the *Times* the best talent in England. It happens in this country, after a paper has become prosperous, that a shrewd counting-room attempts to make it "pay" even better by cutting down the stipends to its writers. To kill the paper, persist in this treatment. It is an infallible recipe. The simpleton diminishing day by day the ration of provender to his horse, in the hope of finally bringing him to live without food, and succeeding in the experiment but for the untimely death of the animal from inanition, finds his parallel in the publisher who is parsimonious to the men who earn him bread—the writers for his paper.

The aim of the editor in-chief is to make his paper a power in the State, and have it tell on the public. He desires, therefore, to make his sheet an honest one. But to the editor, especially among men, come many temptations to compromise the truth for temporary benefits; sometimes a venal counting-room, sometimes political ambition, sometimes pride of opinion, sometimes a willingness to get riches by a sale of his columns, sometimes a want of firm control over his subordinates, who have their private aims and avarices, sometimes the dread of partisan or clique hostility, (though this is daily lessening,) sometimes any of the unenumerated influences which enter into human affairs, turns newspapers from the true and honest course, makes it falter and conceal, makes it deceive, and thereupon from this taint in time it grows rotten, and, sooner or later, it perishes. Success and great success of a newspaper at any given time, signifies nothing. Permanent influence and power is the thing. The first requisite of an editor is good judgment. Genial and catholic sympathies, an honest intellect, a fullness of information, breadth of experience, knowledge in affairs, an acquaintance with trades, arts, professions and their technology, a tendency (not too marked) to routine, which begets accuracy, are qualities the possession of which to a degree is indispensable. But the second requisite is good judgment. Whatever may be the meat of the sandwich, the protecting bread on either side must be, good judgment.

It is well known that the Editor of the TIMES is HENRY J. RAYMOND. And he is emphatically the Editor of the paper; his co-proprietors are shrewd and sensible business men, who surrender to him an unquestioned control over its columns. Young, able, facile, untiring, of wide resources in culture, experience, and thought, he knows no fatigue and seems ever fresh. I believe it will be allowed that he is the best specimen of an Editor in New-York. He has of course several assistants in the various departments, though I believe he uses his own pen much more than most Editors who attend to the management of the editorial department also. For my own taste, I prefer a more savage tone than prevails in the editorials of the TIMES; but I believe it is the Editor's aim to keep its tone down—to lose no field of influence by wantonly arousing prejudices, and to enforce steadily its own views by assimilating their utterance to the current thought of the largest mass of intelligent readers. It is a patient editor who works thus; and I am not sure but the end will prove it the safest path to a position of largest influence. In time it must happen that one of the three New-York papers most read—the *Herald*, the *Tribune* and the TIMES—it must become *the* paper of New-York; or, perhaps, another may be started, of which there seems to be little prospect, which may aspire to this place. At present the TIMES has the fairest prospect in the race. It is clear that it will be for the good of the public that there should be one leading daily paper in New-York which, from its honest receipts should acquire revenue adequate to independence, and be able, without fear or favor, to perform the high office of a public guide.

PETARD.

THE ITALIAN EXILES.

Interesting Account of the Neapolitan Exiles Touching Letter from One of Them.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

The release of POERIO, SETTEMBRINI, and their three-score fellow-victims, from the loathsome pit where they have struggled between life and death for eight long years, has not in the least conciliated indignant feeling towards the monster-King of Naples. On the contrary, knowing that it is no voluntary act of grace, nor even of remorse, it has only revived—with the whole story of the wrong—universal hatred and disgust in all the energy of their first impulse. In like proportion to the rejoicing, is the indignation; so, that "out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing." It blesses Heaven for the liberation of the guiltless prisoners, and curses the crowned head that has dared abuse the power given it by the "King of Kings," who will sooner or later visit it with retribution—which even now makes its diadem "a crown of thorns."

Baron POERIO and Signor SETTEMBRINI were the most honored among the enlightened men whom the King called to form his Government, when, in face of the threatening outbreaks ten years ago, he was constrained to give the people a Constitution converting an absolute despotism into a representative monarchy; and which he subsequently so shamelessly trampled under foot with his solemn oath, in the crushing reaction of Austrian tyranny. It was then—the parliamentary institutions being abolished through the bloody intervention of armed mercenaries—that these patrons, so trusted and honored in the hour of need, and whose fair fame even calumnious breath had never till then impeached, were arrested, with scores of the *élite* of the nation, under the false charge of belonging to some secret revolutionary society, thrown into vile prisons with felons and robbers of every sort, detained without a chance of trial for some twelve weary months, and then condemned by tribunals established to do the work of tyranny, through notorious bribery, to perpetual incarceration in damp, filthy dungeons, from which the liberal light of day is excluded.

The Christian world is too familiar with Mr. GLADSTONE'S authentic exposure of this infamous mockery of justice, in his memorable letters to the British nation in 1851, to need further reference to scenes and cruelties which that eminent statesman, writing from personal investigation on the spot, proved to belong to the very worst annals of human outrage and wrong. "It was truly," in the language of this dreadful history, "the triumph of vice in its most revolting nakedness; the oppression of virtue in its noblest form; in short, the negation of God reduced to a system."

The health of these noble men, "worthy of the best days of Greece and Rome," whose splendid accomplishments and unsurpassed sufferings so command our sympathy, is now so broken, though yet both in middle age, as to render it doubtful whether they can long survive to enjoy their freedom. POERIO certainly suffers from an incurable disease, and his right hand has forgot its cunning under the weight and constraint of the chain; he is in fact but the mere wreck of what he was when torn from the arms of a mother, who soon after sunk into the grave with a broken heart. SETTEMBRINI, who inherited a more vigorous constitution, has borne the lengthened torture with greater resistance, but is nevertheless greatly reduced; as might be supposed, from Mr. GLADSTONE'S description of that "charnel-house," their prison, "the lower regions of a foul palace of darkness." The burial-place of these illustrious victims was formerly a cemetery, and swarmed with vermin. "I am buried," said SETTEMBRINI, years ago, when he had a chance to write, "in a dark and loathsome den, without seeing a ray of the sun, where I feel my mind half gone, and my body worn out with suffering." The lingering torments of this hole for unclean beasts were substituted by his inexorable oppressor for the sentence of death pronounced by his venal judges. It was on the morning after the mock trial, while awaiting sentence at the bar, that SETTEMBRINI found opportunity to write that farewell letter to his wife, whose melting tenderness dissolved the last link of reason, and consecrated their orphaned children in the affections of Christendom. It breathes the serene resignation of a martyr, conscious that he was to be condemned, not for any assignable offence committed, but from fear of what the silent eloquence of his living example might do. We are tempted to recall it, though it is impossible to render all the feeling, delicacy, and graceful elegance of the original in a translation. Never was a more noble effusion of manly affection and sentiment written under such circumstances:

FEB. 1, 1851—8 o'clock A. M.

I wish, O, beloved and unhappy companion of my life! to write you in this moment, when the Judges are deciding my fate. If I am condemned to death, I shall not be able to see you nor my dear children again. Now, while I am calm and prepared for everything, I can commune with you a few moments.

O, my GIGIA! I am composed in view of the worst, and what astonishes me the most is that I feel the force to rule this ardent heart, which every now and then seems ready to burst from my breast. Woe to me if it should conduce me! If condemned to die, I promise you by our love, and by the love of our children, that your LUIGI will not belie himself. I shall die with the certainty that my blood will be fruitful to my country; I shall die with the calm courage of a martyr.

My last words will be to my country, to my GIGIA, to my RAFFAELLO, and to my GIULIA! It will be no disgrace to you, nor to my dearest children, that I died on the gallows; one day you will be honored by it. Your heart will be torn by sorrow, I know, but conquer it, O my GIGIA! preserve your life for our dear children, to whom say, that my soul will be with all three of you; that I see you, that I feel you, that I continue to love you, as I have loved you, and as I love you in this terrible hour. I leave the example of my life to my children, and a name that I have always sought to keep immaculate. You must tell them to remember those words which I pronounced from the bar on the day of my defence. Say to them that, in blessing them a thousand times, I leave them three precepts: To acknowledge and adore God; to love labor; and to love above everything their country. My adorable GIGIA! were these the joys which I promised you in the first days of our love, when both of us were young? When you, only fifteen, were blessed with envied beauty and rare innocence, and I, only twenty, my heart filled with affections and hopes, and my mind with the sense of beauty, of which I saw in you a celestial example; when we promised one another a life of love; when the world seemed so beautiful and smiling to us, when our life was our love? Ah! what have we done to deserve sorrow, and so soon? But every lament would now be blasphemy against God, for it would lead us to deny the virtue for which I die. Ah, GIGIA! learning is but grief—virtue produces only bitterness. My enemies do not feel the beauty and the dignity of these pains. They would tremble in my state. I am tranquil, because I believe in God and in virtue. I do not tremble; he who condemns me should tremble, for he offends God.

But shall I be condemned to die? I always expect the worst from men. I know that the Government wishes to have an example, that my name is my crime; that he who is now deciding my fate is vacillating in the midst of a thousand thoughts and fears. But I am prepared for everything. Shall I be buried in the galleys with more cruel torments than death? My GIGIA, I will always be myself! God looks into my soul, and knows that not by my own force, but through strength coming from Him, I am calm. Behold, I write to you without tears, with a rapid and firm hand, with a tranquil mind. My heart does not beat. My God, I thank thee for that which thou workest in me! Even in these moments I feel, acknowledge, adore and thank thee. My God, console my most unconsolable wife, and give her strength to support this pain. My God, protect my children, incline their hearts towards that which is good, draw them to thee; they have no father, they are thy sons, keep them from vice, they have no succor from men, I commend them to thee, I pray for them.

I commend to thee, O my God! this country; give wisdom to those who rule it; make my blood sufficient to appease all wrath and hatred of parties, that it may be the last blood shed on this desolated land. My GIGIA! I can no more, for I am afraid my heart will overcome me. Adieu, O dear, O beloved, O adorable companion of my misfortunes and of my life! Words fail me to console thee! My hand begins to tremble! Receive an embrace like the first kiss I gave you. Give one from me to my RAFFELLO, one to my GIULIA, bless them for me! Every day, every evening bless them, and tell them I bless them also. Adieu!

Poor SETTEMBRINI! the very pen trembles with emotion, and almost refuses to tell the fate of his loving and beloved companion, maddened by sorrow, and herself a prisoner in a lunatic asylum. Has the heart-rending truth ever reached to the depths of his living tomb? If he dreams now of re-union with his GIGIA, how will he bear the thunder-clap that flashes on him with the light of day? Will it not break the last fibre of a heart that survived its first beating? Pitiful Heaven grant that reason lost with the loss of such a husband, may be restored with his restoration, and that she who would willingly have shared her companion's incarceration, may be able to share his exile. The condition of the royal act of grace is perpetual exile. The Minister of State, in announcing the decree, makes it exile in the *United States*; at which they all demur, while POERIO refuses to accept freedom on such terms, since the reduced state of his health renders it improbable that he would ever reach the destined land. He prefers to suffer still, with the hope of at least mingling his dust with that of the cherished country for which he has so suffered. The ministerial announcement of banishment produced, it is said, a dreadful reaction of feeling. In anticipation of popular excitement, the city was declared in a state of siege, or under military law, some days before.

It is still possible that some, if not all of the liberated patriots, will be permitted to go into Sardinia, next to living on native soil, and still their beloved Italia. Will not the wide heart of Humanity open to receive such of them as may go to America, and so sweeten their exile by sympathy that they shall cease to regret the banishment? Twenty thousand dollars have been appropriated by the king for their removal; but they will be landed destitute, their property having been confiscated at their condemnation.

It is but natural that patriotic men, guilty of no crime, conscious of, at least, deserving a shelter and a sepulchre in the land of their fathers, for the love of which they were ever ready to die, should feel that they had suffered enough to appease the jealous fears of a perjured despot, merely for positively refusing to follow him in his apostacy, and shrink from the unmerited sorrows of hopeless exile. Whatever may be their fate, we all have reason for congratulation in this act of release, as a fresh manifestation of the power of public opinion, expressed in the refusal of France and England to renew diplomatic relations with the king until it was done.

To turn gladly from the seat of revolting despotism, to Sardinia, where are centred all surviving hopes for Italy, one is almost ready to welcome the marriage, in itself so unfitting, of Prince NAPOLEON, the *roué* of forty, with the young Princess of Piedmont, not yet sixteen, as strengthening an alliance between France and Sardinia, which may possibly result in the ultimate settlement of the disturbing "Italian question." The Imperial Prince is now at Turin, for the betrothal, where he was received with enthusiasm by the people, and is being royally *féted* by the King.

DONATI'S COMET.—A letter has been received in England from Mr. MACLEAR, the Director of the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Dec. 15, which—as astronomers here will be glad to learn—gives a good account of his observations of DONATI'S comet. They extend from Oct. 11 to Dec. 14, and are fifty-one in number. The instrumental places in R. A. and N. P. D. are given, corrected for refraction; but the results will not be available for the correction of the orbit till the stars of comparison have been observed with the Transit circle. Notwithstanding the moonlight in the middle of December, the comet was still an observable object. Mr. MACLEAR remembers the comet of 1511, and considers that neither it nor DONATI'S is comparable in splendor to the great comet of 1843. DONATI'S comet was last seen at Harvard College Observatory about Oct. 20. In the London *Times* of Feb. 1, there is a communication from DONATI, wherein he states he makes the periodic time only 800 years, and not 2,000, as other astronomers have deduced.

WIFE-MURDER AT COHOES, N. Y.—A WOMAN CHOPPED INTO PIECES.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says that on the night of March 1, at Cohoes, an Irishman named MICHAEL O'BRIEN, employed in SIMMONS' axe-factory, murdered his wife. Her body was found chopped into pieces. Her head had apparently been cut open with an axe or hatchet. Her throat was severed with a deep jagged wound, looking as if made by the stab of a knife. There were deep indentations and bruises on her breast; the ribs broken in as if by blows from a club. Both arm bones were broken, and the corpse otherwise fearfully mutilated. The murderer escaped.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—March 3.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Petition of Michael Quinin.—This is a *habeas corpus*, on which a husband claims the care and custody of the children, now in the charge of the wife. The wife answers that she and her husband have separated; that the causes of the separation were differences in religion; her husband threatening her life with a hammer, knives, etc., if she did not go to the Catholic Church; that her husband also called her a strumpet, thief, etc., and refused to pay the rent, in consequence of which they were turned out of the house, and she took her children and went to her father's house in New-Jersey. Afterwards, meeting her husband, she told him she was willing to live with him if he acceded to certain conditions, which he would not agree to. The attorney for the husband asked that the question of religion be excluded, alleging as a reason that it was "*impertinent*." The Judge refused this, and he then said he was prepared to traverse the statements of the wife. Judge INGRAHAM adjourned the cause till Monday at 12 o'clock M., to enable the petitioner to prepare the traverse.

DECISIONS.

Before Justice Clerke.

John Berry et al. vs. *Elijah P. Williams et al.*—Motion for allowance granted.

Robert Penn vs. *John T. Hodges et al.*—Case settled. Third amendment allowed; the other disallowed.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Homer Bostwick et al. vs. *Treak Wimbright.*—Motion granted upon plaintiff stipulating to pay expenses of counsel to be named by parties to attend examination, such payment to be made before leaving New-York, such examination only to be read on proof of inability of witnesses to attend.

Solomon W. Jewett vs. *John P. Crane et al.*—Motion granted.

Robert Hogan vs. *Azor Hoyt et al.*—Motion to set aside sale denied, without costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of James P. Allaire.—Mr. Allaire, by his will now offered for probate, left most of his property to his wife. The children contest the will on the ground that it was procured through undue influence. The testimony has proceeded to-day. The only new feature in the case was the testimony of a witness, who stated that he was familiar with Mr. Allaire's handwriting, and who testified that the body of the will was not in his handwriting, and he did not think the signature was his, though the letter A resembled the testator's way of making it.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 3—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 3 898 bbls. and 374 bags of Flour, 5,934 bushels Wheat, 14,251 bushels Corn, 528 bushels Oats, 52 pkgs. Provisions, 419 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been purchased, in lots, at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 87½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The stock of desirable styles has been much reduced by recent free purchases, chiefly from the South. Prices continue quite firm, and, as manufacturers are generally represented as working to fill orders already in their hands, the prospect is that such changes as are likely to occur during the Spring months will be in favor of sellers. Hides and Leather are high, and rising in price, while the demand for them continues animated. The closing rates here for the principal styles of Boots and Shoes are as as follows: Men's thick and kip boots, $2¾@$2 75; Boys', $1 73½@$1 75; Youths', $1@$1 37; Men's thick and kip brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Boys', 75c.@$1; Youths', 55c.@78c.; Men's russet brogans, $1 10@$1 30; Boys', 90c.@$1; Men's calf pegged boots, $2 75@$4 50; Boys', $1 50@$2 25; Youths', $1 37@$1 75; Men's calf brogans, $1 10@$1 50; Boys', 85c.@$1 10; Youths', 65c.@85c.; Women's calf and kip boots, 80c.@$1 15; Misses', 70c.@85c.; Childrens', 45c.@55c.; Women's grain and split, boots, 75c.@90c.; Misses', 60c.@75c.; Children's, 40c.@55c.; Ladies' City-made gaiters, $1@$1 50; Misses', 75c.@$1; Children's, 48c.@60c.; Ladies' kid and goat boots, $1@$1 25; Misses', 70c.@90; Children's, 35c.@55c.; Ladies' Eastern gaiters, 60c@$1; Ladies' kid and enameled gaiters, 75c.@$1. In Boston an active inquiry prevailed last week, at full prices. Very little demand was experienced from California traders. The total quantity cleared from the port of Boston, since Jan. 1, has been 41,022 cases, against 36,709 cases same time last year. In Philadelphia trade has improved and prices have been supported.

COFFEE—Rio has been in very active demand, mainly on speculation, at full prices, the day's sales reaching 13 625 bags, including 4,225 bags by the *Leighton*, 5,500 bags by the *Asia E. Grant*, and 2,000 bags by the *Rowland*; also 1,900 bags, at 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. The sales of other kinds have been 40 bags Laguayra and 50 bags Maracaibo at 12c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been actively sought after at firmer rates; closing with Middling Uplands at 12½c.@12¾c.; do. Orleans at 12¾c.@12½c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ℔ lb. Sales to-day, 3,500 bales; yesterday, 5,000 bales.

DRY GOODS—Auction sales of Shawls and Carpetings to-day passed off briskly and, on the whole, tolerably satisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand continues animated for State and Western Flour, and prices steadily favor sellers, some of whom are reserving their supplies, in anticipation of a further advance. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 14,000 bbls.

Unsound State, @ bbl	4 20@ 4 80
Superfine State	5 45@ 5 75
Extra State	6 30@ 6 60
Superfine Western	5 60@ 5 85
Fancy Ohio	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 45@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 60@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 60@ 6 80
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 60@ 8 75

Southern Flour has been in very active request at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 8,750 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$6 55 for mixed and straight brands; and $6 60@$8 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is very sparingly offered and is wanted at $6 85@$7 50 for extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is heavy and languid at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 600 bbls., in lots, at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 2,500 boxes Palermo and Havana Oranges at $1 70@$2 40; and 800 boxes Palermo Lemons at $2@$2 25 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in lively request, to-day, and prices close rather higher; sales have been reported of 68,000 bushels, including good ordinary to prime white Western at $1 50@$1 60; good red Western, Winter, at $1 45@$1 46; ordinary mixed Western at $1 40; Milwaukee Club on private terms; and good red Southern at $1 46½ ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at, however, somewhat irregular prices; sales 36,500 bushels at 78c. for damaged new white Southern; 81c.@85c. for inferior to prime new white Southern; 81c.@85c. for poor to prime yellow Jersey and Southern; and 85c.@86c. for old mixed Western, in store, ℔ bushel. Rye is in light supply and limited request, at 86c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley is depressed and declining. Sales 5,000 bushels ordinary to prime State within a range of from 70c.@90c.; and 800 bushels California at 85c. ℔ bushel. Oats are more sought after, and are a shade firmer. Canada, 61c.@63½c.; Western, 60c.@63c.; State, 55c.@58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@55c.; and Southern, 47c.@53c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Small sales were reported to-day, at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at full rates.

IRON—The inquiry is moderate, and prices are sustained.

LEATHER—Sole has been pretty freely dealt in, at rising prices.

MOLASSES—The demand has been rather less active, and sales have been confined to 400 bbls. New-Orleans, at 30c.@40c.; 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c. for 57 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 23¾c.; and, by auction, 36 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23½c.@25¾c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 49½c.@50c. ℔ gallon, and 5,000 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive and here, at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Are generally quiet, at unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request, and sales have been reported of 2,850 bbls, in lots, at $17 87½@$18 for new Mess, here; $18 for do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, within five months from April 1; $17 50 for old Mess; and $13 15@$13 25 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack request, including Hams, at 8¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, at from 8¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is in request at old figures; sales 370 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in demand at buoyant prices; sales to-day, 550 bbls., in lots, at $9@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$12 62½ for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 75@37 37½ for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 11c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@24c. for common to good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 8½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 tcs., in lots, within a range of from $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in lively demand at full rates. Sales, to-day, 850 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 370 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7c.@8¼c.; 3,000 bags Manilla at 7¾c.; 2,500 bags Bahia on private terms; and 50 boxes Havana at 7½c. ℔ lb.; also, by auction, 260 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 50 tcs. Cuba Muscovado at 7c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 150 boxes Cheese at 20s., and 200 bbls. Pork on private terms. For London, 200 bbls. Pork on private terms, with 25 boxes Bacon and 25 bbls. Pot Ashes at 22s. 6d. For other ports, nothing really new.

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THE LEADING ARTISTS
Of the City have generously
volunteered their services,
among whom are the following:
MISS BRAINERD,
MADAME CARADORI,
MISS COLEMAN,
MRS. WESTERVELT,
MISS RHEMMIO,
MR. D. MIRANDA,
MR. PHILIP MAYER,
MR. JOSEPH BURKE,
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
MR. H. C. TIMM,
MR. WM. MASON,
MR. APTOMMAS,
MR. A. NOLL,
MR. BRANNES,
who will all participate in the performance.
As a classical musician and composer Mr. Geo. F. Bristow has long ranked among the highest in his profession. His claims to this position are recognized in Europe, where his symphonies have been repeatedly performed, an honor which has never been paid to any other AMERICAN COMPOSER, those symphonies having been selected to form a part of the programme of several of JENNY LIND'S AND JULLIEN'S CONCERTS. Both in this country and in Europe, and one of them will be played at their next concert by the NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
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OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
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OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE!
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
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MONDAY—First night of DUDROW.
Next week, three afternoon performances of CINDERELLA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S PLAY OF
THE VETERAN.
TWELFTH WEEK OF
MR. WALLACK.
COMEDY, DRAMA AND SPECTACLE
IN ONE PLAY.
THE THREE GRAND TABLEAUX,
ASSAULT!
VICTORY!!
MARCH!!!
The uninterrupted career of triumph achieved by this most interesting and exciting play induces the manager to announce it for EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, March 4.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
To be followed by the comedietta of
MY AUNT.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
SIXTEEN STRING JACK.
Jack Rann ..... E. C. Prior

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, 1859,
Will be presented the drama entitled the
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
The drama in three acts by W. B. English entitled
ROSINA MEADOWS.
To conclude with
SWISS SWAINS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, March 4,
The performances will commence with the drama of
BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK.
After which, THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
To be succeeded by OUR GAL.
Concluding with the WIZARD SKIFF.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
SPECIAL READING BY INVITATION.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 4,
DODWORTH'S SALOON NO. 806 BROADWAY.
READING FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS,
1. Richard Doubledick.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—WASHINGTON TABLEAUX.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OR FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON & CO.'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN CORPS—CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW—MY AUNT—SIXTEEN STRING JACK.

BOWERY THEATRE—BELPHEGOR—MAGIC TRUMPET—WIZARD SKIFF.

BROADWAY THEATRE—KNIGHTS OF THE MIST—ROSINA MEADOWS—SWISS SWAINS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM — LOUISE—DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad. 6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Fulton*, hence for Southampton to-morrow, March 5, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The mails by the *Illinois* for the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President, it appears, has got over the difficulty of selecting a suitable person to succeed Mr. FORSYTH as Minister to Mexico, and has determined to appoint the Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, of Maryland, to that position. He is to be sent out untrammeled by instructions, and with full liberty to recognize whichever Government he may think proper, or neither, in his own discretion. The nomination will be sent to the Senate on Saturday, it being one of those for the consideration of which the extraordinary session of that body is called.

The last day of the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress was characterized by the customary noise and confusion, caused principally by the efforts of members to attach to the Appropriation bills matters of an irrelevant character. On the whole, however, the closing scenes, in point of propriety, will compare favorably with those of former sessions. In the Senate, the House bill providing for the expenses of the Sherman Investigating Committee, was passed. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up, and its provisions were discussed at great length. An additional appropriation of $250,000 to increase the mail facilities with the Pacific coast, by way of Panama and Tehuantepec, was authorized. An appropriation of $120,000 for four years was authorized in aid of a line of steamers to ports in the Gulf of Mexico. In the House, the Searing Investigating Committee's report was called up by the Chairman and adopted. The House thus decides that the evidence does not warrant a conviction, nor subject Mr. SEARING to expulsion. The Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill were taken from the table, and, after some debate, a resolution offered by Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, directing the bill, with its amendments, to be returned to the Senate, as the proposed increase of the postage gave it the nature of a revenue bill, which can only originate in the House, was adopted—117 to 76. The Post-route bill, as passed by the Senate, having a similar provision relative to postage, and another abolishing the franking privilege, was then dropped, and a new bill, introduced by Mr. ENGLISH, was passed. The Senate bill, to carry into effect the treaty with China, was passed. Up to the time of going to press with our first edition, there was no indication of an intention to adjourn.

The tenor of the dispatches received in Washington from Paraguay are not considered as indicating that a war between the United States and that country is inevitable.

In the State Senate yesterday, a general report was made from the Committee on Cities and Villages against all the special bills for City Railroads, and recommending the passage of a law allowing the construction of such railroads only when the assent of the Corporation is given, and compensation has been made to the owners of property on the route. A special report was made against the Seventh-avenue Railroad bill, on the ground that no necessity for it had been shown. The Assembly did nothing of importance.

The Investigating Committee of the State Senate examined Mr. A. V. DODGE yesterday. He testified that he overheard Mr. EATON acknowledge to Mr. MURPHY that he had offered him several sums of money to suppress the investigation, and that he (MURPHY) had refused them all. Mr. EATON, it will be recollected, testified a day or two since that Mr. MURPHY had offered to accept money as an inducement to suppress the investigation. The testimony before the Committee thus far is a of a very contradictory character, and there appears to be some hard swearing somewhere.

An important meeting of the Canal Board was held yesterday, at which a number of changes and appointments of Collectors were made. Mr. JOHN HARRISON was re-appointed for New-York. Reductions were made on a number of articles of freight, including various agricultural products. The Bank of deposit will be designated to-day. It is understood that those for New-York will be the Shoe and Leather, the Marine, and the Atlantic—one-third each.

Two days' later advices from California have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis. Business at San Francisco seems to have entirely recovered, and there was a large demand from the interior. The steamship *Hermann* had been sold by the United States Marshal. A detachment of about six hundred troops were soon to leave for the Colorado River, to operate against the Mohave Indians. There is nothing new from Oregon or Fraser's River.

We have intelligence from the British West Indies to the 12th of February. There is nothing specially important. The health of Barbadoes was perfectly good. Preparations for taking in the sugar crop were in active progress, and there was a prospect of an abundant harvest. In Antigua the want of rain was severely felt, and the sugar crop, in consequence, was somewhat delayed. In St. Kitts the planters were expecting a good crop. At Trinidad, where great activity prevailed in the work of sugar-making, there had been three arrivals of coolies, and the supply of labor being greater than the demand, a number were to be sent to Demerara. A disturbance had occurred at St. Vincent, between the seamen of the British gun-boat *Jasper* and the inhabitants, which was the occasion of an attack, by the editor of a local paper, upon the seamen of Her Majesty's service in general and of the *Jasper* in particular, whereupon the latter landed, and tore down the newspaper office and the house of the proprietor. The paper subsequently reappeared, and attempted to implicate several officials of high standing in the island as having instigated the outrage. Several bills of indictment were found against the editor for these accusations, and the whole matter was placed before the Governor-in-Chief for his adjudication. In the meantime the *Jasper* was ordered away for service in another quarter, and the crew in consequence could not be reached.

An occurrence has lately transpired on the Plains which will have the effect of emboldening the hostile Indians to continue their depredations. A band of the Apaches stole a number of horses and mules and then were pursued by a detachment of twenty-two mounted rifles from Fort Bliss. The Indians, two hundred in number, were overtaken, and an engagement took place, in which the rifles were forced to retreat, with the loss of three killed and six wounded. The loss of the Indians is reported to be about a dozen. The result of this engagement shows the folly of expecting one white man to whip ten Indians under all circumstances.

The examination of SAMUEL F. JONES, Jr., the defaulting Cashier of the Colchester Bank, took place in Colchester, Connecticut, on Tuesday. Among the witnesses were Mr. WM. R. BLISS, of this City, who testified that the plates for the Bank were engraved by the firm with which he is connected, and E. C. KELLOGG, of Hartford, who testified that he printed five thousand impressions from the plates, valued at $101,000, at the order of JONES. The examination was not concluded.

A mob at Quincy, Ill., has sacked eight houses of ill-fame, situated on York and State streets, in retaliation for the murder of a man in one of them a few days since.

A horrible murder was committed at Cohoes, N. Y., on Tuesday night. An Irishman named MICHAEL O'BRIEN killed his wife, and then cut and hacked the body. He has escaped.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. PERIT, the President, in the chair. Fifteen new members were elected, and as many more nominated. The Committee sent a letter asking a conference on the subject of the Astronomical Observatory. The report of the Executive Committee for amending the By-Laws was ordered to be printed, and was referred to the next meeting. A memorial to the Legislature was adopted, asking that the present bill before that body for the removal of Quarantine be so amended as to exempt European shipping from the control of the Health Officer, and also to make his a salaried office.

The investigation of the charges against officers of the Mayor's Squad was continued at the Police Head-quarters yesterday. The testimony was much of the same character as that elicited the day before. The examination will be continued to day.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 3,500 bales, at a shade firmer prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were freely purchased, as was also Rio Coffee, of which 13,625 bags were taken, chiefly on speculation; as well as Sugars, the sales of which comprised 1,480 hhds., 5,500 bags, 50 tcs. and 50 boxes, at our quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Molasses, Hides, Sole Leather, Spirits Turpentine and Whisky. Common Resin was in active demand, at full rates. Freights were inactive.

European Affairs.

A warlike debate in the Sardinian Parliament, in which a fiery impatience to avenge Novara upon the plains of Lombardy, and to drive Austria into the Adriatic, pierces plainly enough through the veil of a proper diplomatic reserve; an anxious discussion in the Parliament of England of the chances and the changes which may affect the will of that "powerful ruler upon whose breath," as Lord MALMESBURY rather *naïvely* puts it, "depends peace or war for Europe;" and a growing disposition on the part of Prussia to guide her actions by the pilotage of England, are the leading features of the present aspect of affairs in Europe, as put before us by the latest news from beyond the Atlantic. The most significant of these indications of coming events is undoubtedly the modified attitude of Prussia. It was upon the Teutonic sympathies of that Power that Austria most strenuously relied for compelling France to respect her position in Italy, or, to use the favorite phrase of German diplomacy, to "recognize the Rhine upon the Po." The Austrian Emperor counted upon the general Germanic distrust of France and of the BONAPARTES to sustain him in resisting any demands, however just in themselves and however essential to the peaceful permanence of existing European relations, which the Court of the Tuileries might make.

Of this distrust Prussia was and is the most important representative. No German State so severely suffered from the ambition of the First NAPOLEON as Prussia; no State of Europe had a stronger interest than Prussia in fixing the limits of the European nationalities as established by the treaties of 1815. And immediately upon the publication by an indiscreet English Secretary of Legation of the words spoken by NAPOLEON III. to the Austrian Minister, Baron HUBNER, at the Tuileries on New-Year's day, Prussia assumed a positively leading position of hostility to all projected reforms in the political constitution of Italy. But the swift shuttle of circumstance has altered the appearances of things most essentially during the past six weeks. The temper of England has been tried—and found hopelessly adverse to anything like condonation of Austrian tyranny in the Italian States over which the Apostolic Empire has extended its sway or its influence since 1848. The appeals of conservative English statesmen to the treaties of 1815 are beginning to be felt to be absurd when made in behalf of a Power like Austria, which has defied those treaties in the East, and annulled them in the West. In simple truth these treaties, now commended by Lord PALMERSTON as the palladium of public right, were torn to pieces and scattered to the winds on the day when Lord PALMERSTON himself recognized the nephew of the exile of St. Helena, the outlaw of Vienna, as sovereign of France. All these considerations have had their weight with Prussia, and the German States dependent upon that great Protestant monarchy are beginning with her to exhibit signs of defection from the cause of the "Holy Roman Empire" beyond the Alps. In 1848, as the *Courrier des Etats Unis* has in a very timely and well-reasoned article reminded us, Lord PALMERSTON begged Europe to consider gravely whether "the principle of nationality, the favorite rallying cry of Germany, would not sooner or later loudly protest against Austria in a struggle for dominion over Italy, *even* in Germany herself." Germany begins to answer this suggestion with symptoms of an increasing aversion against involving herself in a crusade for the maintenance of Austrian wrong in Lombardo-Venetia. These symptoms are not of a nature to deter the French Emperor from prosecuting the work to which he has practically committed himself, his prestige at home and abroad, his interests of every kind, his dynasty itself. They will doubtless avail to make him delay any overt demonstration against Austria, for he is too astute a man, and the position he has taken up is too clearly legitimate and defensible, for him not to feel that every week of delay is so much gained in the moral adhesion of Europe to his demands. But they will not make him relax in his preparations for the arbitrament of the sword.

On the other hand, it appears to us most unlikely that Austria should really concede anything to the demands of French or even of European diplomacy. Austria has won so much in the past by subtlety and craft, that she has acquired a sort of Micawberish confidence that "something will always turn up." She hopes, doubtless, that in the event of a general war, or even of a fierce conflict between herself on the one side, and France with Italy on the other, jealousy of French influence would sooner or later bring sympathy if not alliance to her side, and she will surrender nothing that is not wrung from her. In this aspect of affairs, when peace has become a resource, and war a plain eventuality, it seems to us idle to expect any settlement of the radical issues which now divide Europe by any other instrument than the sword. To this complexion it would appear that it must come at last. Nor can we think that such a result can bring anything but immediate good to the great commercial countries in particular, and to the world at large most valuable final consequences in the settlement of questions that have long vexed the policy of Governments, and hampered the development of great national interests.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

Our Legislature is busy upon a bill to prevent the recapture of fugitive slaves,—or rather to punish anybody who shall, directly or indirectly, aid in effecting it. Probably two fugitive slaves a day, on an average, pass through Albany, on their way to Canada:—we believe it would be a very low estimate to say that a thousand a year go through New-York on their way to freedom. Yet not a single attempt has been made on the part of any owner to pursue and recapture them for several years past, and there have never been half a dozen such attempts in all. It has come to be thoroughly understood that the expense, trouble, odium and risk of such endeavors far outweigh the pecuniary value of the property. Nobody anticipates any vigorous renewal of these attempts. They have been abandoned, and Southern slave-owners have made up their minds, deliberately and finally, so far as we can judge from appearances, that they will make no effort to enforce the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, in the Northern States.

Why cannot our legislators and politicians be content with this peaceful solution of this vexed question? It gives the North all it ever professed to desire—security from molestation and impunity for harboring fugitives, and aiding their escape from servitude. What necessity exists for additional laws? Why must we threaten punishments when the offenders have disappeared? No man can pretend that any actual necessity exists for the enactment of such a law as that now pending. We have gone on for several years without it, and no practical evil has resulted from its absence:—and the prospect of any such evil in the future is now more remote than ever. To say nothing of the questionable constitutionality of such a law, it is utterly needless and, for all practical purposes, utterly inexpedient.

The real object of bringing it forward, every one understands. It is political, exclusively. It is intended as a make-weight in the partisan canvass of the State. It is a direct appeal to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the people, for its favor and support. It is designed to demonstrate the zeal of its friends, and the hostility of its opponents, to the great interests of human freedom and universal emancipation. If the Democrats can be forced to vote against it, that fact will make a capital point against them in the next campaign. The bill is an appeal to passion and prejudice, and aims solely at partisan results. It would be quite useless to urge, on general principles, the wrong of thus vexing the public mind with useless discussions and injurious excitements for the selfish ends of party:—for politicians of all grades have long since grown insensible to such appeals. This kind of electioneering, under pretence of legislating, has come to be one of the established customs and practices of the country. The *stump* is everywhere, and stump-speeches—or speeches for stump purposes—are the general order of the day. *Party ascendency* is the great end and aim of all political effort,—the one thing sought under all the forms of public deliberation. The welfare of the country is a secondary matter altogether. As a general thing politicians do not object, upon abstract grounds, to promoting the public good:—but they will not do it at the expense of their party. Party first, and the country afterwards, is their motto, or, at best, the maxim on which they unconsciously act.

There is no man, however, so likely to overreach himself as the man who is always trying to overreach others:—and in this matter we cannot help thinking that the passage of such a bill as that now before the Legislature will be quite as likely to damage as to aid the party that shall make itself responsible for it. The people of this State are unquestionably hostile to Slavery in all its aspects and relations, and would support cordially any sensible, well-directed movement to relieve those subject to its bondage. But they are not destitute of common sense, and are fully capable of detecting the Quixotic character and the selfish motives of the bill in question.

Poltroonery in the Press.

The *Post* finds it convenient to change the nature of its dastardly insinuations against the TIMES. It began by alleging that we were the "Apologists of Assassination," because we did not emulate the ferocity of its own denunciations of a man who had slain the seducer of his wife. It indicated its own conception of the nature of the offence committed by Mr. KEY, and its own notion of the way in which a husband and a father, honored by the confidence of a metropolitan constituency, and by the personal friendship of the highest officers of the American Government, should have treated such a desecration of his affections, his hospitality and his home, by declaring that,

"No matter how near the offence touched him, he should have treated it as he treated criminal intrigues of the same nature in which his own wife was not concerned, *as a trifling matter, as a pleasant jest, as a thing to be passed off with a sly allusion and a knowing look*; in short, as something which the adulterous intriguer was *welcome* to chronicle among his triumphs."

By what authority the *Evening Post* makes these assertions in regard to Mr. SICKLES and his way of dealing with "criminal intrigues," that journal, once regarded as a respectable and responsible organ of opinion, has neither the cheap honesty nor the common courage to state. It now shelters itself, when driven to the wall by an indignant public opinion, behind the pacific robes of the clergy, and requotes the slanders circulated by itself, from unworldly journalists momentarily misled by its own now forfeited reputation, in unavailing protest against the condemnation which the public sentiment of New-York has prepared for the Press which is ready to aid its own partisan purposes by superfluous and premature denunciations of a New-York representative and a New-York constituency.

But this refuge will not avail it. The TIMES has been deliberately assailed as the "apologist of assassination" and the "defender of SICKLES the murderer," because we refused to invade the high office of the law, because we declined to look with the toleration of the *Evening Post* upon the offence of treacherous adultery, because we demanded for a member of the Congressional delegation of New-York the same measure of justice and forbearance which would be meted out by every Christian and civilized man to the meanest and the lowest of mankind.

It was not surprising, perhaps, that in such a warfare the *Post* should resort to weapons which common decency discards, and employ personal inuendo where it had failed so lamentably in argument and reason. It declared its ability to explain the sympathy of the TIMES with SICKLES, "the assassin," upon grounds not at all creditable to us, if it chose to do so. An assassin of character is entitled to no more respect under any circumstances than an assassin of life. Between the journalist, indeed, who stabs at character, vaguely and in the dark, to avenge a difference of opinion, and an outraged husband, who boldly shoots a scoundrel in the street, for violating the confidence of his home and murdering the good name of his family, there is all the difference which divides the writer of anonymous letters from the open duellist, and the thief of a private correspondence from the accuser before the courts.

We branded the cowardly malignity of the *Post* as it deserved, and demanded that it should either retract its insinuated libels or make them definite. After two days of reflective silence, it does neither, but reiterates them in the following indescribable paragraph:

"As to our remaining victim, the writer in the TIMES, we may remark that his article is apparently characterized by a fellow-feeling, not with SICKLES the injured husband, but with SICKLES the libertine. Under its sentimental platitudes about the ruined peace and fine sensibilities of our Third Ward Congressman is couched a sympathetic extenuation of his life-long outrages on the decorums of society. When a journalist holds up a man like SICKLES as the appropriate vindicator of outraged virtue and insulted conjugal honor, and denies that a life of unblushing licentiousness in any degree abates his claims to public favor, it is not difficult to infer the unsoundness of his own theories of morality, and his friends might well wish that a decent regard for the good opinion of mankind would restrain him from using the Press as a medium of his pestilent heresies. We tell the writer in the TIMES, who has the impudence to speak of the "*Post's* Plea for Adultery," and who does not shrink at the falsehood of imputing to us the odious opinions which he himself so ingeniously extenuates, that however strong may be his respect for the rights of "the injured husband," whose cause he so plaintively advocates, however intense his appreciation of the sacredness of the conjugal relation, however conspicuous his services to the peace of the domestic circle, he has not yet reached a height of virtue from which the *Evening Post* would not advise him to come up higher."

The TIMES possesses a responsible Editor. The TIMES has distinctly quoted the distinct language in which the *Evening Post* excuses the offence of adultery, when perpetrated against a person of whose past career the *Post* chooses to entertain and to publish, *during his absence and incarceration*, the most malignant and insulting opinions. The TIMES has no connection whatever with any person who is poltroon enough to ventilate anonymous slanders, or scoundrel enough to intimate charges for which he does not accept a personal, not a newspaper responsibility, to be met in any proper way and at any proper time. If the *Post* chooses to seek a refuge in personalities from defeat in argument, it is bound in common decency, (if decency is recognized at all in its code or conduct,) to make its slanders definite enough to be directly and distinctly met. Its insinuations thus far against the Editor of the TIMES, who is exclusively responsible for what appears in its columns upon this as upon every other subject, are just sufficient to brand their author as a cowardly libeler, without in the least affecting the person at whom they are aimed. If the *Post* imagines that it can indulge in inuendoes and insolence of this sort without forfeiting every claim upon the attention of the public, and inviting the chastisement with the scorn of every decent member of society, then it has singularly mistaken the temper of the times in which we live, and the character of the community which it has had the effrontery thus to insult.

The *Evening Post* deliberately affirms that the TIMES "holds up Mr. SICKLES as the appropriate vindicator of outraged virtue and insulted honor, and denies that a life of unblushing licentiousness in any way abates his claims to public favor." In this deliberate affirmation the *Post* had the language of the TIMES before it, and gravely uttered what it knew to be wholly false, both in letter and in spirit. The TIMES has simply said what all husbands and fathers of New-York both say and feel, that the Courts of Law are alone competent to decide whether a man has or has not forfeited his claims on the sympathy of his kind, under the most grievous wrong which a husband and a father can endure. The TIMES has simply averred, with whatever is honest, loyal and brave among us, that the *ipse dixit* of a journal which can stoop to the baseness of personal inuendo and surreptitious slander, shall not be allowed to hurry a human being, even though he be a Congressman and a Democrat, to infamy and to the gallows.

The Roman States.

A very significant feature of the intelligence which is reaching us by every steamer from Europe is the "manifest destiny" which appears at length to be about to overtake Rome. Of the spiritual character of her Pontiff ruler, or of the religion which finds its centre in the ancient city, we are not speaking. We are willing to suppose that the religious character belonging to the Papacy, and the system of theology or belief, of which the Pope is the head, can exist and be maintained wherever the votaries of the faith choose to place it. But without respect to the significant tendency of the other events which are developing themselves in Europe, it would appear that the temporal power of Rome is now looking on its last days. The world has long tired of it, and the Romans themselves have not waited until this day to be thoroughly sick of it. It has done nothing for the world, and the majority of the world would see it sink to-morrow without a sigh or a regret. Its policy, extending through a thousand intricacies of secret diplomacy, has had but one end, and that a theological one, with which, according to the American notion of things, temporal governments should have nothing to do. It has sought only to consolidate and strengthen that spiritual power, even while it struggled, as it always has done, to extend and increase it. Its aims have been entirely selfish, and regardless of consequences to others if it could but reach its own ends. It has indeed done much to injure the cause of religion, which it has pretended to uphold, by demonstrating the unscrupulousness with which it could make religion subservient to selfish and not very exalted objects.

The temporal power of Rome has been sustained, for the past few years, by means such as we can well understand Romans must blush to remember. Austrian expediency on the one hand, and French jealousy on the other, combined to fasten upon the Roman people a government which was hateful to them, and which they would not have sustained for an hour but for that foreign domination. Apart from all religious questions, the Roman people have hated the Government of Rome because they felt that it was a disgrace to their manhood. The pomp of the Church, to which, as Catholics, they would doubtless have given all possible adhesion, became mere mummery in their eyes when applied to the purposes of government. The terrors which priestly power knows so well how to wield, and which might have been fearful to the Catholics of Rome in spiritual matters, assumed the form rather of a bugbear for children when they were applied for the coercion of political opinion. Military tyranny would have been bad enough; but priestly tyranny was worse to bear, since it implied puerility or effeminacy in those who submitted to it. The people of Rome would, therefore, long since have overthrown the Government of Rome but for the foreign troops who, to serve two distinct objects, supported it.

Now, however, a change appears to be coming over the scene. Austria is said to have offered to withdraw from Rome if France will do so also. Austria is no doubt a faithful child of the Church, as far as churchly fidelity can be made to go in this age of the world; but Austria cares more about preserving herself than about preserving the Papal power. So also in regard to France. The Papal Government is not popular in enlightened France, and LOUIS NAPOLEON knows it. He would have been content to remain in Rome, for the purpose of keeping Austria out of it; but this latter power once withdrawn, the removal of the French troops would not only be popular in France, but would also help NAPOLEON'S Italian policy, by creating a new thorn in the Austrian side in the shape of a free community in the Eternal City—because as soon as France and Austria leave Rome, Rome becomes a republic, and Pius IX., the weak-minded Sovereign who could pretend liberality in order to become more tyrannical, and could steal a child from its parents in order to serve what he pretended to call religion, will be deprived of his sovereignty and forced to take his Pontifical chair out of the Republic of Rome. There are few persons on this side of the Atlantic who will be apt to regret such an event or to pray for any delay in its consummation.

Jobbery and Waste.

We do not believe that anybody who has watched the recent management of public affairs at Washington, will be shocked at the assertion that if the President and his Secretary of the Navy had displayed, in business for their own account, the same sagacity and judgment which have marked their public transactions in the Paraguay matter, the respectable firm of BUCHANAN, TOUCEY & Co. would have gone into liquidation in somewhat less than six weeks after commencing business. Nor would any man with an ordinary regard for repose and comfort have desired to fill the office of their assignee. The operations of these officials with the public would seem to have been conducted under the influence of an obliquity of vision which permits them to see only one side, and that the debit side, of their little accounts. And, indeed, if the only aim of their official life has been to spend as much of the public money as they possibly could, and give the public as little for it in the shape of value received as could possibly be contrived, they deserve all the merit that may attach to the successful accomplishment of their object.

When the Cromwell line of merchant steamers was first chartered for the war purposes of the Paraguay expedition, we took occasion to expose the folly and extravagance of that stupid arrangement. We called public attention to the fact that not only was that class of vessels totally unfitted for the work which was in hand, but that the chartering of the steamers would prove a far more expensive job than the Administration pretended. The truth of our observations at that time has been fully demonstrated by the recent action in Congress. It having been shown that the Cromwell steamers could be purchased "out and out" for the sum which the charter of them for only fifteen months under the Secretary's arrangement would amount to, it was resolved to avail of the option reserved to the Government by the contract, and to buy the ships in question for two hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars.

We do not hesitate to pronounce this prepossessing little trifle thoroughly and shamelessly wasted. Admitting the war with Paraguay to be just and proper, which we are very far indeed from believing it to be—or supposing that it is a sheer bit of silly, wicked humbug, got up for political purposes,—everybody will allow, that if commenced at all it should have been started with appropriate and sufficient means. If the waters in which our squadron was to operate were too shallow for the vessels of our Navy, gun-boats should have been procured. There clearly was no necessity to make war on Paraguay in such hot haste as required our going thither unprepared and trusting to luck;—yet this is, nevertheless, precisely what Messrs. BUCHANAN, TOUCEY & Co. have made us do. We do not mean to say anything against the Cromwell steamers, as steamers, and especially as merchant steamers for coasting purposes, when we remark that how suitable soever they may be for that line of business, they evidently cannot be fitted for the service for which gun-boats are especially qualified. Nobody ever saw a merchant steamer that was. Such vessels are built lightly and for speed, and can neither carry heavy guns nor sustain a broadside from light ones. To the Government, therefore, these Cromwell steamers are completely useless. They may serve to impress the English and French Naval officers and men in those waters with some new and interesting ideas touching American confidence in pleasure-boats for warlike performances, or may induce them to admire the free-and-easy style in which Americans spend money in sending show-steamers to out-of-the-way places to complete the force of *vox et prætorea nihil* threats against the little twopenny power with which we are at issue; but, beyond this, the Cromwell steamers are not calculated to perform any service for the War Department. Yet we have bought them—squandered $289,000 upon them—at a time, too, when we are under engagements to build gunboats for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Had the Department built the gun-boats before they chartered the Cromwell vessels, there would have been an end of the matter, and the "little teazers," as gun-boats are familiarly called, might have served both purposes—the demonstrations in Paraguay, and the African Coast duty after the Paraguay tom-foolery had been disposed of. As it is, we shall have spent $289,000 upon steamers for which it will puzzle all future Secretaries of the Navy to find employment within their capacity, and we shall have to build gun-boats besides. What these last will cost remains to be known, and we can only pray that low bids may be prevented by the "friends of the party" whose claims "deserve attention."

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE SABBATH.—Gov. MORGAN is reported to have asserted a prerogative which few sensible people will regard as either tyrannical or unwarranted. He claims his Sundays as his own. On that day the door of his private dwelling is inexorably closed to the demands of business and politics. That this should be a new and noteworthy thing is by no means creditable. The present Executive deserves praise for so worthy an innovation.

The crowd of politicians who throng the State Capitol, especially during the sessions of the Legislature, are by no means a diffident generation. Backwardness in urging their claims and persons upon the notice of officials cannot be laid to their charge. During the business hours of each secular day the Governor is at their service in the Executive Chamber. This, however, has seldom sufficed. They pursue him to his house, and claim the time which most men devote to their families. All this can be borne with patience, if not with pleasure. But hitherto the sacredness of the Sabbath has afforded little protection to Executive privacy. That such has been the case in a scandalous manner, Gov. MORGAN has done well to terminate the practice.

Newspaper Postage.

One of the most beneficial features of our postal law is that which reduces the rates on newspapers to the present moderate standard. Taken in connection with the low prices at which the papers themselves are now universally afforded to subscribers, encouragement is offered for the constant circulation of current intelligence in every precinct and dwelling of the land. But small as are the charges for postage, they still constitute an adequate remuneration to the Department. The cost of transporting mail matter, if the work is managed with any approximation to business principles, is small.

But there is no good reason why this branch of the public service, or any portion of it, should be performed gratuitously. The Post-office Department should certainly be an economical institution, but not eleemosynary. The chief burden of this kind, of course, comes from franking by Congressmen and other officials, which should be at once done away with, and would be if it was any other class which profited thereby. In a similar category should be placed the free exchange lists of periodicals. There is no good reason why newspaper proprietors should not pay postage on their exchanges. Nor do we think they would object to do so. In most cases it would be a pecuniary relief instead of burden. Large establishments receive several hundreds daily, nine-tenths of which are useless; but every one of which calls for their own in return. If postage were charged, exchange would be reduced three-fourths, and when it is considered that every daily exchange costs four or five dollars actual outlay, it is not difficult to see how paying postage might result in saving money.

A few years ago, the Canadian Parliament, in an excess of liberality, abolished newspaper postage altogether. But now a proposition is pending to restore it. Most of the Provincial journals set up a plaintive outcry against such reimposition, though it is admitted the exigencies of the Government will compel the passage of the measure. The Canadian Treasury is afflicted with the same complaint which just now troubles our own. But even if this were not the case, the Government ought not to perform a carrying business for nothing. The law proposed to be repealed was ill-advised, and from the beginning unlikely to stand. We have something yet to learn in this matter of postal service, and our Canadian neighbors more. Let us have cheap—not unpaid—labor, and no class favoritism with entire liberty to employ private agencies. This, neither more nor less, is what is wanted.

HOW THE SOUTH LOOKS ON THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—The Southern Press begins to examine the Cuba question with some considerable deliberation, and arrives at conclusions not altogether unanimous in regard to the acquisition of that island. As a matter of course, our brethren at the South regard the subject almost wholly in the light of its relation to their slave property. At first blush the idea of adding another Slave State quite took their fancy. But a sober second thought afflicts them with doubts. They perceive that the advantages to be derived from our possession of Cuba are commercial and industrial, and that consequently its acquisition must inure chiefly to the benefit of the North, where commerce and industry are mainly to be found.

With this view of the case forced upon them, we are not surprised to see such journals as the *Southern Monitor* and the Richmond *Enquirer* opposing the admission of Cuba. These papers may be taken as representing the slave-raising and cotton-growing portions of the South, as distinguished from the sugar States. The *Southern Monitor*, speaking for cotton, explains the eagerness with which Louisiana and Texas urge the acquisition of Cuba, by the hypothesis that they secretly look for the abolition of its Slavery, in which case it is assumed that its production of sugar would be inevitably destroyed, leaving a monopoly to Texas and Louisiana. How much truth there may be in this not very charitable imputation we, of course, cannot say; it derives importance from the quarter from which it comes. The *Enquirer* pronounces it "reasonable," and adds, on the other hand, that the admission of Cuba as a slaveholding State "would sweep not only sugar bounties but sugar planters, too, entirely off the surface of our now sugar-growing States." It also anxiously inquires whether such destruction will "constitute the only serious injury to Southern interests to be effected by the annexation of Cuba as a slaveholding State?" That question it answers as follows:

"The demand for labor in Cuba is now supplied by her surreptitious trade with Africa, which would be at once estopped by her annexation to the Union. If admitted as a Slave-holding State, not only would this demand have to be supplied by slaves exported from our midst, but the immediate and vast influx of Yankee capital and Yankee enterprise would at once largely increase the present demand for labor. And this demand would be supplied with all the inevitable certainty which attends the law of demand and supply. How would this new element affect the productive energies—aye, and the political status—of Maryland, of Virginia, of the Carolinas, of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, even of the Gulf States themselves, and especially of Louisiana?

This is a very momentous question, and one which it well behooves our too hasty statesmen to weigh with all the nicety of elaborate consideration, before they precipitate its practical solution by a step which, once taken, can never be retraced."

The South is evidently disposed to think twice before committing itself irrevocably to a measure of the benefits of which to itself it is very doubtful, and whose manifest tendency will be to build up the North. Some slaves might be spared for the Cuban market, but in case of annexation the rush of free labor and Northern capital would be overwhelming. The example of California is not lost. In the race of acquisition, appropriation and profitable possession the South stands no chance, as it begins to perceive and acknowledge.

A COMMENDABLE MOVEMENT.—It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that the Directors of the U. S. Life Insurance Company have ordered an abandonment of the plea urged in Court on their behalf, to avoid payment of one of their policies. We were confident, judging from the character of the Directors, that it was only necessary to call their attention to the subject to secure such a result.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—A correspondent opens a communication with the compliment that "the TIMES is the only paper which dares to speak freely about the management of Insurance Companies;"—which he proceeds to denounce in unmeasured terms. We beg to remind him that we do not deal in general abuse of any kind,—nor do we treat anonymous accusations against either individuals or corporations, as entitled to a moment's notice. If he has any specific complaints to make, and will give us any publishable evidence of their truth, we shall be happy to give him a hearing.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STORM.—The blustering northwesters of the first three days of the week got tired of piping out of that quarter, and, during Wednesday night, changed to the eastward, and (a certain "raw" and hazy condition of the atmosphere, yesterday morning, gave unmistakable symptoms of "a spell o'weather." At 1 o'clock P. M. snow began to fall thick and fast, but it was of that moist, heavy kind, which required little foresight to predict, as every other man did, that it would "turn to rain." At 7 o'clock P. M. some four inches of snow had fallen. It then changed to a fine hail, and from that to rain which continued throughout the night. Broadway was thus rendered almost impassable for the sage horses, and the streets and sidewalks have not been in so slushy and uncomfortable a state before during the winter. On account of the storm the Sound-boats did not go at their usual hour. From the direction and force of the gale, and the thick weather that must have prevailed, there are fears that some unfortunate vessels approaching this port may have gone ashore on the Jersey coast. The telegraph, however, reported no disaster up to the time of going to press, at which time the storm raged with unabated violence.

MARKET CELLARS, LOTS AND BUILDINGS LEASED AT AUCTION.—About 200 provision dealers and others assembled in the cold, well-ventilated Governors' Room at the City Hall at 1 P. M. yesterday to attend the leasing at public auction of the cellars connected with the several public markets of the City, and sundry lots, tenements and buildings belonging to the City for the term of five years from May 1, next. Mr. WILLIAM S. DUKE was the auctioneer, and the Comptroller, at the appointed hour, stood upon the table with him and the sale began. The cellars under the Fulton Market were leased at advanced rates; some expressed the opinion that the bids should not have been pressed so high. The cellar at the corner of Fulton and South streets was leased at $3,500 per annum—an unusually high rent—to BENJAMIN HOOK, Esq., the present occupant of the premises. The cellars under Centre Market, Washington Market, Essex Market and Franklin Market were all leased at sufficiently high rates.

CHEAP LIVING IN COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.—A lecture was delivered last evening, at Mozart Hall, on the above subject, by Mr. UNDERHILL, the proprietor of the Unitary Home. The audience was small, owing to the exceedingly unpleasant weather of last night. The lecturer gave an exposition of the principles upon which his plan of coöperation is based, and illustrated its workings and its benefits. He gave a history of the Unitary Home from the beginning, and stated that on the first of February last it had been removed to Fourteenth-street, in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, where the number of coöperators had been more than quadrupled. Mr. UNDERHILL related his experience in regard to fitting up houses already constructed for purposes of coöperation, and showed by the results of the Unitary Home that the cost of living might be reduced from thirty to fifty per cent. It was unanimously requested, by a vote at the end of the lecture, that the discourse should be repeated at an early day.

THE ALLAIRE WILL CASE.—The will of the late JAMES P. ALLAIRE has been before the Surrogate for a considerable time, and some progress has been made in the investigation rendered necessary by the appearance of the children as contestants; nearly all of the property, according to the will, offered for probate, having been given to his wife. The ground on which the contestants stood, until yesterday, was that undue influence had been used. As bearing upon that view of the case, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT testified to the general good feeling existing between the children and Mrs. ALLAIRE, whom he had known for forty years. Mr. CHARLES T. MONSON was also examined, and testified that he was familiar with the handwriting of the testator, and that he did not believe the body of the will was written by him. He also doubted if the signature was his. The letter A was like his, but he was doubtful of the remainder of the name.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Managers of the Union met on Wednesday afternoon, at the Church No. 350 Broome-street, the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE in the Chair. The Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, the Secretary, read interesting letters from missionaries and others—one from Australia, four from British India, one from the Rev. Mr. OUBKEN, in Hamburg, and two from Hayti. A vacancy in the Board was filled by the election of the Rev. Dr. W. B. MASSON, editor of the New-York *Sabbath Recorder*. The Rev. C. A. CLARK, formerly of Ohio, was appointed an agent for New-York. The Treasurer, Dr. E. PARMLY, reported that the receipts were in advance of the last year, having now reached $15,715 51. Expenses, $15,632 60. Balance on hand, $83 21.

AN ASSISTANT FOR DR. SPRING.—At a large meeting of the members of Dr. SPRING'S Church, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, Rev. WM. J. HOGE, Professor of Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward, Virginia, was unanimously elected co-pastor of the Church with Dr. SPRING.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Geographical Society which was to have been held last evening was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.

THE BOND-STREET HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—By the fourth annual report of this Institution, it appears that during the year ending Feb. 1, 2,077 cases have been treated, and 8,276 prescriptions have been dispensed; 1,563 patients have been cured, 73 relieved, 7 died, and in 266 cases the result is unknown. This Institution was founded by Dr. ORFO FELLGRAFF some years ago, and is sustained entirely by private subscription. The total expense last year was $677, of which $140 were for medicine and medical apparatus.

MAN DROWNED.—As the Grand-street ferry-boat *Minnesota* approached her dock last night, at about 11 o'clock, CHARLES BENNETT, a deck hand, 18 years old, fell off into the water, and was drowned. He appeared but once above water, when he shouted for help; a lantern was at once provided, and every available means resorted to for his rescue, but he immediately sank to rise no more. His body was not recovered when your reporter left.

THE BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY IN NEW-YORK.—Some of the religious papers, of this week, state that the Boston Tract Society has concluded to open a branch establishment, or office, at No. 348 Broadway; and that the Rev. ISRAEL P. WARREN has been appointed Secretary for New-York. The Society have issued a circular recapitulating the history of their commencement and dealing with the American Tract Society in this City.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE TOPSY-TURVY.—The Clerks of the City's Chief Magistrate were fairly pushed from their stools by the march of improvement yesterday, and the workmen commenced refitting the apartment recently occupied by them. The Mayor himself will vacate his private office to-day, and attend to business in Room No. 12 for an indefinite period—until his office is repaired.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—An unknown man about 60 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, wearing a black cloth overcoat and drab pants, fell dead in Catharine-street, yesterday. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body at the Fourth Ward Station-house, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from disease of the heart.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest at No. 4 Batavia-street, upon the body of a child named MARY MCLAUGHLIN, who died from burns received from her clothes taking fire, on Wednesday night, while she was alone in a room, playing with the fire. A verdict of "Death from burns accidentally received" was rendered.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—There was a meeting of the Democratic General Committee last evening at Tammany Hall, ISAAC RENDERS presiding, and A. CHANCELLOR, Secretary. There was an ineffectual attempt to take up the subject of the By-Laws, and a motion finally prevailed to print 500 copies, for the use of the Committee. After which they adjourned.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.—The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivers his address on WASHINGTON at the Academy of Music this evening. We are not surprised to hear that nearly all the tickets have already been sold. The proceeds of this lecture, though it is delivered in the popular series now in progress at the Academy, are devoted to the purchase of Mount Vernon.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—There was a meeting of the American Institute last evening for the consideration of a report upon the paying-out machinery of the Atlantic cable used on board of the United States frigate *Niagara*. The attendance being small, on account of the stormy nature of the weather, the subject was referred to another meeting.

Police Reports.

THE ROBBERY AT THE HOTEL CONSTANTINE.—Charles Henne, the proprietor of the Hotel Constantine, Lewis Oderson, a permanent boarder, and Samuel Wernel, a temporary lodger, who were reported yesterday as having been arrested on a charge of conspiring together to rob a Brazilian named Worms out of several thousand dollars worth of jewelry at the above hotel, were brought up for examination yesterday at the City Hall Police Court. Each of the prisoners related his story, from which it soon became evident that Wernel was the only one of the three who was engaged in the robbery; and the proprietor of the hotel and Oderson, his boarder, were entirely innocent of any complicity in the transaction. Henne and Oderson were accordingly discharged, and Wernel was committed for further examination. The person who was engaged with Wernel in the robbery, and who escaped when he was arrested, has not yet been captured.

A VILE DEN BROKEN UP.—A German, named Casper Rapp, made complaint on Wednesday, before the City Hall Police Court, that his daughter, sixteen years of age, had been missing from her home for a week past, and that he had reason to suspect that she had been inveigled into a den of prostitution kept by one Bauer and wife, in the basement of No. 475 Eighth-avenue. The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties, and yesterday Captain Curry, of the Twentieth Precinct, made a descent upon the place and also upon the one adjoining, kept by Jacob Disch and wife, and took the inmates into custody. They were all brought before the City Hall Police Court, when the girls were discharged and the proprietors ordered to give bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The missing girl was not found, but from evidence derived from persons who visited the house, Mr. Rapp is confident that she has been concealed there, and that she left on the evening previous to the arrest.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION AND ABDUCTION.—Mrs. WILMOT, residing in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, made complaint before the City Hall Police Court, yesterday, against a young man named John HALL, whom she charges with having taken her daughter, a young girl fifteen years of age, from her home, on Tuesday last, since which time the mother has not seen her. She states that, to the best of her belief, the daughter has been seduced by Hall, who now has her concealed in some place unknown. Hall was arrested and committed for examination. He admits having taken the girl from her residence, as alleged, and says he left her in a Third-avenue Railroad car, which is the last he has seen of her.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED.—On Wednesday night the police made a descent upon the house No. 190 Division-street, which has for some time past been suspected to be a receptacle for stolen goods, and found a quantity of gloves and boots recently stolen from the store of E. HOBBY & SON, No. 61 Rutgers street, also, a lot of goods stolen from the clothing store of FAY, BROTHERS & Co., No. 92 Monroe-street, on the night of the 17th ult.; also, some looking-glasses and clocks, stolen from the house of C. ELSTER, No. 268 Cherry-street. Ann Fromm, the keeper of the house, and one Dan Hurley were arrested and locked up for examination.

ABRIDGING A BRIDGE.—A comical-looking, good-natured son of Erin, dressed in soldier's uniform, and bearing upon his front and rear a large placard inscribed "Drumgoid and Proch's bridge," was brought before the City Hall Police Court yesterday, charged with obstructing Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. It seems that he had been hired by the above firm to sweep the street opposite their place of business, and that his comical dress had the effect to attract a large crowd in the vicinity, thereby obstructing the street. The Magistrate let him off with a slight reprimand, and a recommendation to change his dress for one less conspicuous, or else abandon his occupation.

THE TOMBS DIFFICULTY.—Mr. A. SANFORD takes exceptions to the wording of a paragraph in the TIMES of Monday headed "Trouble among Tombs Lawyers," from which it might be inferred, although it was not so stated, that he had been guilty of dishonorable conduct. We are assured that in the affair to which allusion was made, Mr. Sanford's conduct was that of an honorable member of the bar, and that his standing in the profession is such as to render the term "shyster" not properly applicable to him.

RIVER-THIEVES CAUGHT.—Chas. Cull and William Moore, two well-known river thieves, were arrested yesterday by Officer Hogan for operating upon the staterooms of the steamer *City of Manchester*. They had not succeeded in getting any booty, but they were found to be well stocked with burglar's apparatus. After having their likenesses taken for the Rogues' Gallery they were discharged.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Wm. Johnson and John Thomas got into an altercation on Wednesday night, when Thomas stabbed Johnson in the temple with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. Thomas was arrested and held for examination.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE

A Reorganization of the Democratic Party Proposed.

A regular meeting of the People's Democratic General Committee was held last evening at Mozart Hall, CHAS. A. MAY, Vice-President, in the Chair. There were 78 members present. The following plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Party, and a constitution, were unanimously adopted:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: Our separation from the organization of Tammany Hall is the result of the oft-repeated treachery to the Democratic masses which have influenced those who govern it. We have abandoned it until it permits the people to be fairly represented in its Committees and Conventions, and repudiates the control of the Sachems of Tammany Society. However painful the separation, we have, from motives of a high and disinterested character, been compelled to assume this hostile attitude. Our platform, as antagonistic to Tammany, contains two principles, and two only, viz.: a full and unrestricted recognition of the *popular* element of the party, and a repudiation of leaders, who assume to govern us *because* they govern the Society of Tammany. The issues thus joined between ourselves and Tammany Hall are issues of principle; they cannot be compromised upon the offices, but must be fought out at the polls until the voters of the party decide between us. To meet this great battle, therefore, it is incumbent upon us to propose some practical plan of organization which shall sustain in good faith the position we assume before the people. We must show by our works not only that we are sincere in the avowal of these principles, but also in the determination to appeal to the masses for a vindication of our rights. To this end we have carefully prepared and unanimously adopted the following plan, which we believe will in all respects secure to the *whole* people a full and fair voice in the election of their representatives. We propose by this means to organize each election District instead of Wards, and to open enrollments free to every Democrat who recognizes our cause; to make this enrollment the genuine embodiment of the voters of the District, from which and by which all delegates to General Committees and Nominating Committees shall be chosen without dictation or interference upon the part of any central or other power. By this plan the people, if they desire it, will always be represented by their own selected agents; the rowdyism and fearful violence which have disgraced the so-called primary meetings of the Tammany people will be avoided, and the basis of representation brought down to the small circle of election districts, and secure a true expression of the popular wishes.

Resolved, That it is hereby made the duty of each member of this General Committee, acting in conjunction with the five members representing his district in the Ward Committee, to call together on the evening of the third Monday in March at 7½ o'clock, all such Democrats residing in his election district who sympathize with our cause, for the purpose of forming a Democratic Enrolled Association, upon the conditions as hereinafter stated, and in those districts which are not specifically represented in this General Committee it shall be the duty of the delegation from any Ward where such a case may exist to arrange among themselves the performance of this duty as herein stated.

Resolved, That the persons thus called together shall form the basis of Enrolled Associations, and after a temporary organization shall proceed in the manner specified in the Constitution, herewith provided, to admit all the other Democrats of like faith in the district, for the purpose of procuring a full enrollment of the whole Democratic vote therein.

Resolved, That no member of the Democratic Party who is willing to subscribe to our platform of principles shall be denied admission to this Association thus formed; but it is expressly understood and hereby declared that candidates for office or others shall not be deemed eligible to membership who still adhere to the Tammany party under its *present* system. No man can be Tammany and Anti-Tammany at the same time. All are permitted to make selection, and the choice must be made.

Resolved, That the Associations, when completed and permanently organized in the several election districts, shall, together with this General Committee, form the organization of the Democratic Republican Party in the City of New-York, and shall thereafter constitute the basis of all future primary movements, and be deemed as clothed with full power in the election of delegates to all Committees and Conventions, subject only to the constitution adopted for their government.

One article of the Constitution is as follows:

"Any Democratic elector who is entitled to vote in this Election District may, if he so desires, become a member of this association at any of its regular meetings, providing he shall answer the following questions in the affirmative:

QUESTION FIRST.—As a Democrat, are you opposed to all secret political societies believing them to be Anti-Democratic, and against the true principles of our Federal Constitution and contrary to the Declaration of our National Independence—whether the said secret society be Tammany Society or Columbian Order, or any other secret close corporation that may deprive any Democrat from taking part in its local organization.

QUESTION SECOND.—Are you opposed to the assumptions of the Sachems of Tammany Society, who claim to have the power of deciding who are the regular representatives of the Democracy of this City, and of denying Democrats the right of holding public meetings in Tammany Hall because they are not of their own particular clique?

QUESTION THIRD.—As a member of this Association will you support nominations emanating from the organization of which this forms a part to the exclusion of those made by any other political party claiming to be Democratic or not?"

Another article of interest to the Party reads as follows:

"This Association shall elect by ballot all delegates to the several nominating State, County, Assembly, Aldermanic and Ward Conventions that may be called by the General Committee. No person shall be entitled to vote at said election except he has been a member at least two weeks before the call was made by the General Committee, and a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be required to secure an election."

After adopting the above unanimously, the Committee adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at 1 P. M., P. PARK, President in the Chair, when the following gentlemen were elected members: John R. Bacon, William Barton, James A. Boorman, Wm. F. Cary, Jr., Wm Cotheal, Edward F. Davison, Wm. F. Grinnell, Geo. B. Grinnell, Geo. W. Hennings, Robt. B. Milliken, Edwin Parsons, Samuel H. Rokenbaugh, Jacob J. Sherman, Jackson S. Schultz, Andrew V. Stout.

A communication was received from the Committee of the Central Park, asking a conference with the Chamber on the subject of the Observatory. It was referred to the Committee on the Observatory. Mr BROWER called up his motion to amend the By-law dispensing with the ballot in the election of members It was finally referred to the Executive Committee to be reported at a future meeting. The same Committee submitted sundry amendments, one of which increases the annual dues to $10, and another abolishing the requirement of naturalization to become members. They were ordered to be printed, and the subject was referred to the next meeting. The regular quarterly meetings hitherto held at Astor-place were dispensed with.

Mr. MINTURN read the form of a memorial to the Legislature, asking that body to so amend Mr. CHRISTIE'S bill for the removal of Quarantine as to take from the Health Officer all control over vessels engaged in European commerce, and to confine his jurisdiction solely to vessels arriving from sickly ports, and those actually having contagious diseases on board; also, to abolish the present system of fees, and to pay the Health Officers a salary.

Mr. MARSHALL approved the movement, and desired to have European ships taken from the control of the Health Officer entirely, and placed under that of the Commissioners of Emigration. In case they should happen to have a case or two of small-pox on board, instead of detaining the ships, the patients should be sent to Ward's Island, and the ship allowed to come to the City, as there was, in most cases, no danger to the public health in permitting her to take this course. He also favored the paying of a fixed salary to the Health Officer.

Mr. MINTURN also advocated the views contained in the memorial.

Mr. BROWER, while assenting in general to the grievances set forth, was in favor of pursuing such a course as would protect the health of the City, and, at the same time, not embarrass commerce. He did not believe that the end sought could be secured by separating one portion of our commerce from another, and attacking the evils complained of by piecemeal. The foreign should not be separated from the domestic commerce, but all should move together for securing the reforms sought.

The memorial was adopted, and directed to be signed by the officers of the Chamber.

ROYAL PHELPS presented a communication from the Underwriters relating to the interruption of navigation by the obstructions of the mouth of the Mississippi, and asking them to memorialize the Federal Government to take prompt measures to remove the obstructions. The resolutions were referred to a Select Committee of three, with power. The Committee consists of Messrs. PEARL, NELSON and PHELPS.

A copy of a memorial from the Board of Trade of Portland to the President of the United States on the Reciprocity Treaty was received and placed on file. The Secretary gave notice of a donation of forty-two volumes to the library from the Secretary of State.

The Board then adjourned.

The Charges Against Officers of the Mayor's Squad.

The investigation in the case of Policeman WYNKOOP was continued at the Police Head-quarters yesterday at 11 A. M. Very little testimony pertinent to the issue was elicited; Captain LEONARD said he never heard such hard swearing, and that men who had boasted of the amount of money that they had made in addition to their salaries, when placed on the stand knew nothing of anything of the kind. Police Commissioner STILLMAN conducted the investigation. JAMES G. FORBES was examined; he knew nothing connected with the subject under investigation.

FREDERICK ANDERSON testified that he had heard rumors that millions of money had been made at the City Hall, and that the Mayor's Squad made a great deal. He thought Mr. KNEES might have said so; he had heard many of the men murmuring at both of the sergeants for favoring men in the distribution of cases so that money could be made; he had heard Officers BRANDT, ALBERTSON, PLACE and VAN ARSDALE do so; he had heard Officer FOWLER grumble at being placed at mock-auctions; had heard BRANDT grumble because cases were not given to him out of which he could make money; knew that MURCH and BOYLE stationed themselves outside of the office to get cases; there was considerable grumbling because the sergeant had pet men.

Capt. Walling was examined. He did not know that any officer had extorted money for services; Mr. Brandt had told him that one of the Sergeants had told him that the men must divide; he had heard the men complain that each of the Sergeants had their favorites and that whenever there were any good things certain men were picked out to do them and the others had to do the dirty work; by "good things" he understood that they meant cases in which money was to be made; Sergeant Croft told him there were always men (meaning Bostwick and Van Arsdale) hanging around the Mayor's office for mock auction cases instead of attending to their duties; he (witness) had called the men together and told them that if there was any more grumbling he would put them on post duty; he would not take the word of Brandt, if that officer's reputation was such as people represented it to be; he thought a man attending to mock auction cases might make money if he was disposed to; he had never known of any officers receiving a check for $50 for working up a case, without a bill of particulars.

George E. Kiser testified that he had never heard that the Sergeants requested the men to divide, and had never heard any one say he had received money. He had never received money himself and knew nothing of the character of Brandt.

Joseph Quack, sworn: Had been offered money in a bogus ticket case, but had refused it; he had heard that money was offered to Sergeant Berney, and that Berney refused it; he had heard of men standing in the lobby and picking up cases which they would settle for a consideration; had heard the same of Brandt; it was a current report that the men did stand there for that purpose; neither of the Sergeants had ever asked him for money.

James McMiller was examined, but knew nothing relevant.

Thomas Cholwell testified that he had complained of being transferred from one duty to another; he had seen men standing in the hall, especially Brandt; he did not recollect any others; Brandt always had a case on hand; he had never heard the Sergeants talk about dividing money.

James L. Olden knew nothing of the matter at issue; he had subscribed $5 for a present to Sergeant Berney's wife; had seen the articles presented to her, worth about $30; Sergeant Berney had cautioned him against receiving money.

Charles E. Freeman had often heard the men say they had not made "a red cent to-day," but thought it was only in joke; did not know that any money had been made in the squad, but had heard officers outside ask if it was not a good place to make money; he had never heard Berney ask the men for money.

Officer *Dubois*, examined. Had had money offered him for taking a witness to a hotel, and keeping him there, instead of locking him up; he did not recollect whether it was $10 or $12; he had taken it; it was given him by Marcus Cicero Stanley, who had given him money three times; Berney saw him take it the first time; he (witness) had once received a pistol from the Erie Railroad Co., by permission of the Police Commissioners; John Enright had once given him $2, and he (witness) gave it to the Mayor, who sent it back to Enright; he had received money from mock auctions for parties aggrieved, but had never been paid for so doing; Sergeant Berney had cautioned him against taking money.

Officer *Daniel Harrigan*, of the Mayor's Squad, sworn: Had never been offered and never received any money; the complaining parties sometimes gave him dinner; did not know of any officer's being compensated; he had heard some grumbling among the men because they did not take the ticket offices; he had heard that officers made money, and that they stood in the Hall doors to get business, but did not know that this was so; the Sergeants had not asked him for any money, nor had he heard them ask for any at the desk; he knew Brandt; Brandt's character was generally said to be bad; had been asked to subscribe to raise $49 for a present for Sergeant Berney's wife; he subscribed because he thought it would be better for him to do it; if there were to be any favors shown he wanted his share; he had an intimation that he had better give $5, and had consequently done so; he would not have given it under any other circumstances, as Berney was comparatively a stranger to him, and he was under no obligations to Berney.

The investigation was here adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch Suspended by the Church of the Puritans.

At a meeting of the Church of the Puritans, held in their Lecture-room on Wednesday evening, to which the Rev. J. L. HATCH had been cited to answer the charge of heresy, in reference to his peculiar views upon the institution of the Christian Sabbath, the reverend gentleman presented a very lengthy document as his defence against the proceedings of the Church.

After accusing the Church of informality in their manner of citing him, and attributing their conduct to a mistake, which could only be made by reason of ignorance of the rules of Church discipline, he proceeded to argue that a Congregational Church was an institution into which could be legitimately gathered men of all creeds, as well as men desirous of obliviating the fundamental principles of all creeds—that by becoming a professor of Christianity, under the auspices of a Congregational Church, a man's religious liberty was enhanced, and he could think independently on all subjects, without the Church having any right left to it to call his mode of belief or of action in consequence of that belief into question.

He told the Church what was their duty in the premises, and asserted that the summary of principles set forth by the Church of the Puritans in their manual did not recognize any such institution as the Christian Sabbath. He next proceeded to state his belief in reference to that institution. He cited numerous authorities for his position, viz.: that the Ten Commandments had been abrogated even by the Westminster Assembly, (under whose authority the Shorter and Larger Catechisms were issued,) and other reverend bodies. He vindicated the right of Christians to all kinds of merriment, amusement and recreations on Sundays, and said that Paul had preached against the practice of observing the Sabbath day in common with other days which the ancients used to hold sacred.

As soon as he got through, the Church being satisfied as to his error, passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the avowed principles of the Rev. J. L. HATCH, and his general course of conduct relative to the observance of the Christian Sabbath and the abrogation of the Fourth Commandment, are such as justly call for the discipline of the Church, and that he be, and hereby is, admonished of the errors in his principles and conduct, and that he be suspended from fellowship and communion with this Church until the Church be satisfied with a change of his mind, or the Church take further action in the premises.

Immediately upon the passage of the above resolution, Mr. HATCH presented his protest against the action of the Church, which having been read by the clerk was ordered to lie on the table.

The meeting then adjourned. Mr. HATCH had with him an immense bundle of his tracts written by him, and approved by certain men that were of Jerusalem, which he offered for gratuitous circulation to the members of the church.

DEATH OF MRS. ABELL.—With emotions of deep regret and sympathy, we record the demise of Mrs. MARY ABELL, wife of A. S. ABELL, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Sun* and Philadelphia *Ledger*. In this community, so near to her country home, and where her excellent qualities commanded the love and respect of all who knew her, the announcement of her unexpected death will awaken in every breast the tenderest emotions of heartfelt sorrow.—*Swanstown (Md.) Advocate.*

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The eighteenth anniversary of this Society was to have been celebrated last night, but owing to the storm the exercises were postponed until next week.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—It is understood that the Court of Sessions will proceed with the trial of parties for selling liquor without license to-day. The Judge has given notice that all convicted will be both fined and imprisoned. Yesterday PAT GALLAGHER, FELIX PATTERSON, JAS. SWEENEY, THOMAS O'CONNOR and DEIDRICH HEITMAN were arraigned for selling liquor without license, and pleaded not guilty.

BOLD BURGLARY.—The house of E. W. STAFFORD, No. 191 Adams-street, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, and robbed of silver ware and clothing, valued at $200. The silver ware was in a safe, which was taken by the thieves into the basement and forced open with an axe.

ECLECTIC M. D.'S.—Dr. D. E. SMITH has been elected President of the Kings County Eclectic Medical Society.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Several female peddlers of small wares have recently been arrested in Brooklyn for stealing from houses where they have called with the proffered object of selling their wares.

SUFFOCATED.—An infant child was accidentally suffocated Wednesday night last by its mother, who resides at No. 19 Fulton-avenue. Coroner HORTON held an Inquest.

Paintings of American Scenery.

Mr. FERDINAND REICHARDT, a German artist of ability, has been making a tour through this country with the object of illustrating its most striking features, in a series of engravings, shortly to be published. The drawings and paintings which he has thus accumulated are now on exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, in Tenth-street, and well deserve a visit. The collection is of a very catholic, not to say heterogeneous, character, and embraces all sorts of scenes, from the deck of the steamship *Washington* at sea, to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and the Falls of Niagara. Among the most cleverly handled of the subjects on which Mr. REICHARDT has employed his facile talent, are a view of Grace Church in New-York, which does justice to the extremely picturesque position and characte of that edifice, and a series of glimpses into the Mammoth Cave, remarkable for reality and vividness of effect. There is an animated painting too of the Newport beach, at the bathing hour in the fashionable season, quite characteristic and noteworthy, and some very faithful renderings of the most striking points of view that break in upon the monotony of a Mississippi River voyage. Since the publication of Mr. BARTLETT'S book some twenty years ago, no collection of American views nearly so complete as this of Mr. REICHARDT'S, has been offered to the attention of the public.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his ... and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

THE
India-rubber Pen
IS
A NEW INSTRUMENT,
Manufactured under
GOODYEAR'S PATENT,
By the
INDIA-RUBBER PEN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
And is for sale by
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
Generally.

These pens are superior to all other pens now in use, possessing all the good qualities of the quill, with none of the objectionable qualities of the steel-pen.

India-Rubber Spring Bed.—Good Citizens, will you listen with attention? Don't buy a Spring bed until you have seen all; and if, after seeing all, you do not give us the preference, we will not complain. All we now insist upon is, that you call and see for yourselves. They can be seen at No. 69 Beekman, and No. 722 Broadway.

Induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fail to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these Machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The new Family Sewing Machines, at $60 and $75, are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th-st.

Harriott, Abbey & Co.'s
CAMELIA WATER
Is an entirely new article of
TOILET PERFUMERY,
and commends itself at once to the most cultivated and refined taste.
Principal Dépôt, Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Second Hand Safes.
We have just received a few second-hand Safes which we will sell very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.
Also a large assortment of our
WILDER PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES FROM $50 TO $1,000.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

The Elliptic Spring Bed.
Will be universally used.—*Times.*
Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country and by the Elliptic Bed Spring Company No. 578 Broadway, New-York.
Descriptive circulars sent on application.

A Card to the Public.—BARTHOLF SEWING MACHINE.—In answer to an advertisement in these columns, signed "A. BARTHOLF," I would state that the public need labor under no apprehension as to the limited number of machines I may have, for the control of extra facilities will enable me to supply the constant and increasing demand as heretofore.
D. J. LEVY, Agent Bartholf Sewing-Machine,
Office, No. 489 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c., depôt No. 132 Pearl st., will remove, April 1, to No. 63 Murray st., corner of College-place.

Close of the Hair-dye Case.—The Press throughout the Union has published the strong statement of Dr. CHILTON, proclaiming CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE free from everything deleterious. Its superiority cannot be assailed. Envy is silenced. The conspiracy is broken up. See CHILTON'S statement, at CRISTADORO'S, Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Pictaille Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1345. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, with plain or Bayadere bosoms and warranted to fit, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

M. L. Hillier's European Express,
No. 3 Chambers st., send Baggages, parcels, &c., by every steamer to England, Ireland and Scotland, and the Continent of Europe, at 75 cents.

Smithsonian House, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per Day. Double Rooms and Parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by EBERHARD FABER, (sole agent,) No. 138 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
The immense increase in the demand for these admirable Machines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Barthelf's Sewing Machines,
REDUCED FROM $80
TO $65.
OFFICE No. 489 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. D. J. LEVY, Agent.

Barthelf Sewing Machines.—An agreement for the sale of the above Machines with J. J. LEVY (of whom we understand D. J. LEVY is agent) having come to an end, the Barthelf Manufacturing Company will hereafter sell said Machines at their Manufactory, No. 33 Gold-st., New-York, and after the 1st of April next at their new show rooms No. — Broadway.

The Barthelf Machines advertised by "D. J. Levy Agent," at a low price, are the balance of those purchased by J. J. Levy from us, and amount to about from fifty to seventy-five Machines. As J. J. Levy purchased these Machines from us to tie is of course at liberty to sell them at what price he pleases, but after these are sold no more Barthelf Machines can be purchased below their former greatly reduced regular prices. Our contract with J. J. Levy was one by which we simply agreed to sell him Barthelf Machines for cash, and neither J. J. Levy or D. J. Levy have been or now are, our agents.

A. BARTHELF.
Secretary of the Barthelf Manufacturing Co.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y. Rooms for ladies with female attendant.

Fresh Strawberries.—The first of the season have been received to-day by WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 858 Broadway. They are unusually large, and of delicious flavor.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—SANDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 1, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, SAMUEL WILLIAM JOHNSON to FRANCES ANN, third daughter of Edward F. Sanderson, all of this City.

HEPBURN—BAMBER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 3, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, Mr. PETER A. HEPBURN to Miss LOUISE, daughter of Captain John S. Bamber, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

MCLEAN.—In this City, on last evening, after a lingering illness, LOUISE ELINOR, daughter of Henry and Mary McLean, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.

The

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are on selling at their
SALES ROOMS.
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock o
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting to
ctions and advantages to the trade generally, and
from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few
places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st, where
they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each
class of goods a separate department, and to have, in that
so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which
will be complete. Without specifying the articles em-
braced, they would name the departments viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call par-
ticular attention, embracing all the leading makes and
styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They
have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailers through
the country last season, than perhaps any other low-price
print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dun-
nell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very
best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH
GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabott,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and
DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to
their House—street and number as above.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
PATENT
TOURNURE CORSET.

This article confines in one garment A CORSET OF
SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BUSTLE OF
PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action
to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It
has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among
whom are several eminent members of the Medical Fac-
ulty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either as
to fashion or physiological. No lady can well do without it.
D & S. still manufacture their well-known
EXPANSION SKIRT.
also, the celebrated
MATINEE SKIRT,
which, for COMFORT and ELEGANCE, is unsurpassed;
together with over seventy other different styles—all of
which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United
States and Canadas.
All articles of their manufacture
ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.

SHIRTS, SKIRTS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 323 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SKIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the
leading houses.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 323 Warren-st., New-York.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.
SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR
PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
ALSO,
60 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

DRESS GOODS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner Chambers, Church and Warren sts.,
Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of
New and desirable
DRESS GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of
CLOSE BUYERS
For cash or short credit.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., up stairs,
Are now prepared to exhibit their Spring Importation of
French Millinery Goods, consisting of
RIBBONS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
LACES,
CRAPES,
FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of Mourning Goods, as Black
English Capes, of a superior manufacture, Mourning
Ribbons, Linen, Flowers, &c.

RIBBONS
FOR
SPRING TRIMMING,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS.
FLUTED RIBBONS.
Discount to Dressmakers.
Morrison Skirts—Extra quality.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
No. 385 Broadway.

DRUM GOLD & PEUCH,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church,
(Store formerly occupied by Genin, Hatter.)
Superfine,
Medium
And low-priced clothing,
To order or ready made. Also, a fine assortment of fur-
nishing goods.

COLLARS! COLLARS! COLLARS!
A LARGE LOT OF WET
French Embroidered, Swiss and Cambric COLLARS,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE VALUE,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION.
LADIES PLEASE CALL—GREAT BARGAINS.
W. C. PEYTON, No. 764 Bowery.

UNITED STATES JUVENILE WARE-HOUSE,
No. 562 Broadway, by the St. Nicholas Hotel.
S. CHAMBERS will open a new and splendid assort-
ment of
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Having removed to the above magnificent store.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open at wholesale, Thursday, March 3, 100 cases
new and elegant dress goods, comprising the latest Paris
novelties in Silks, Silk Robes, Grenadine, Barege, and
Organdie, do. Flounces, Organdies, &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED LINEN GOODS.—FINE SHIRT-
ing and fronting linens, some superfine qualities,
linen table damask, diapers, 4-4 and damask linens, ta-
ble cloths, men's and women's linen handkerchiefs, Rus-
sia crash, toweling, diapers, &c., just received and for
sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 81 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—12-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, SELF-
adjusting bustle, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17
springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 a
dozen, 12 springs $11, and 14-spring for $14 a dozen.
C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

A CARD.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BUY-
ERS.—Paris pattern bonnets, a large assortment of
home manufacture, now ready for the wholesale trade, at
the lowest cash prices, at WM. SIMMONS, 564 Broadway

PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAU-
tiful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme.
DEMOREST'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, 322 Canal-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York;
No. 167 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence
at any time; will continue open until the end of
May. Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn; Wednesdays
and Saturdays in New-York.

MR. CHARRAUDIS DANCING CLASSES,
AT No. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET,
Will remain open until the 1st of June for the reception
of pupils, who can commence at any time on TUESDAY
and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; WEDNESDAY and
SATURDAY, at 12 noon, and 3½ afternoon.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clin-
ton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at
all times. Afternoons for Misses and Masters; evenings
for gentlemen. Saturday evenings, practising class;
"Empire Quadrilles" are being taught.

BILLIARDS.

PERELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TA-
BLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 16, 1858; OCT. 26, 1858; DEC. 8,
1857; JAN. 12, 1858;
NOV. 16, 1858.
For sale only by the manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.,
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES.—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD
tables for sale with marble and slate beds for $250
and $300, everything complete. Private houses and club-
rooms furnished. Call and examine. Do not pay double
price for the patent hug-dug cushions.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—VERY LOW
to close a concern—one 16, one 12, and 3 of 8-horse
power, with flue-boiler. Also, one second-hand Engine
of 10-horse power. H. A. CRANE, 204th-st., near 11th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-
stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being
each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories
high, built in the very best manner, and replete with
every convenience, and will be finished ready for occu-
pancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accom-
modating to a responsible party. For further particu-
lars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11
A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.
A first-class brick three-story dwelling-house in Co-
lumbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York:
about 30 by about 60 feet; very roomy, and replete with
every convenience; let in 30 by 60 gardens well stocked
with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner,
and is occupied by him, and has recently been put in per-
fect order throughout. For terms, which will be made
easy to a good purchaser, apply to H. G. LAPHAM, Nos.
26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of
gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to
leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE OR BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
That beautiful residence No. 119 Willow-st.,
With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege.
Has all the modern conveniences.
Terms easy.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
Edward Kellogg, four brown stone houses (just com-
pleted) on the north side of 2d-place, between Clinton and
Henry sts., Brooklyn; also the large double house, 38 by
52, and grounds, south side of President-st., between
Clinton and Court; also the brown stone house, No. 55
1st-place, between Clinton and Court, and the dwelling,
east side of Clinton, between Carroll and President sts. All
the above property are first-class, they are supplied with
water, gas, furnaces, and other modern improvements;
those in 2-place are frescoed throughout the parlor
stories. They will be sold low. For further particulars
inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 80 Beaver-st.

MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER
has for sale to mechanics and others of small
means, several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-
st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several
dwellings in Williamsburg at from $1,600 to $2,500 each.
They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to
close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a
small amount down, and the balance in small sums, from
time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R.
KELLOGG, executor, No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE
for City property, in Bloomfield, N. J., five minutes'
walk from railroad depôt, ten acres fronting the centre
public common, in rear, on Morris Canal, a new com-
modious house, surrounded by deep tin-roofed piazza,
and house of concrete, barn, outhouses, &c. Also, two
tenant houses; also, building lots fronting on common,
$250 each. Above property will be sold at a low figure,
and five-sixth remain on bond and mortgage. Immedi-
ate possession. Apply in Bloomfield to R. L. COOKE,
in New-York to A. K. FOSTER, No. 111 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 18 NORTH-MOORE-STREET,
this three-story brick house and lot 25 feet west of
Varick-st.; lot 25x75.
38TH-STREET—1 lot north side, 207 feet west of 7th-
av., 21.6x100 block. If the purchaser improves the lot, the
whole amount of his purchase money can remain on bond
and mortgage. If not sold by March 16, will be disposed
of at auction by J. Hoecker, Sen & Co. For particu-
lars, apply to JOHN CAMERON, No. 294 West 22d-st.,
or No. 1 Bread-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE, IN
Brooklyn, building No. 100 East Warren-st., (title per-
fect) suitable for a manufacturing shop, storage, ware-
house, or any heavy work; new and substantial walls,
three story, 25 by 42 feet, brick building, finished with
one large room, covering the entire of each floor; lot 28
by 100 feet; about three-quarters of a mile from Atlantic-
st. ferry, and 3 to 5 minutes' walk from Court-st. City
Hall cars, either by Hamilton or Hamilton-av. Ferries.
Apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Ox-
ford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY
and attic brick house and lot No. 5 West Washington-
place, south side, second door from the Square; the house
is 21x46 feet, in splendid order throughout, and replete
with all the modern improvements; the location is very
desirable; two-thirds of the purchase money can re-
main if required. For further particulars, apply to E.
H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., or Messrs. BUCK-
LIN & CRANE, No. 80 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE,
the 4-story brown-stone, English-basement house No.
34 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., newly
painted and papered throughout and in perfect order,
with all the modern improvements. For cards of admis-
sion and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BUR-
RILL, No. 49 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2
Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-
story brick-front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west
side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease
has thirteen years to run from May next. Ground rent
at $200 and the taxes. Lot 20 feet wide by 65 feet deep.
For further particulars, inquire of PHILIP E. WI-
KINS, No. 6 Pine-st., or JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No.
190 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT
and under-cellar brick house, next to the corner of
South 5th and 8th sts.; also the three-story and under-
cellar brick house, No. 10 South 4th-st.; both fitted up
with all the modern improvements, ranges, chandeliers,
water, &c., in complete order. Terms easy. Inquire of
J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS—TWO LOTS,
25x110 feet on 5th-av.: one, a corner lot; three do. on
16th-st; two do. on 84th-st., near the Park; two do. on
351st-st.; a house and two lots on Hoboken Heights.
Small and low-priced country seats at Yonkers, Hastings,
Fordham and Orange. Also, houses, lots and farms in
various localities. WM. HINTON, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, 22 BY 100
feet, on the north side of Summit-st., between Hicks
and Columbia sts., Brooklyn; three-story, high stoop,
under-cellar, court-yard in front; in good order. Price
$5 750; $4,000 can lay. Title perfect. Twelfth house west
of Hicks-st. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 Wil-
liam-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO DESIRABLE LOTS
on New-York-av., Brooklyn, between Wyckoff and
Warren sts., adjoining the residences of A. F. Hatfield
and George D. Arthur, Esqs.; will be sold on favorable
terms in one parcel or divided, as may be required by
purchasers who intend to build. Apply to
JAMES D. FISH, No. 105 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION,
(Murray Hill,) a new 3-story high basement and un-
der-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, with every
modern improvement, situated on Lexington-av., forty
feet north of 38th-st., for sale low and on easy terms. In-
quire of B. WISE, on the premises, or at No. 97 38th-st.,
near by.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST.,
in the VIIth Ward, a very convenient three-story
house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water,
bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if
rented to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 92 Market-slip.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS ENG-
lish basement house in West 19th-st., near the 5th-
av., with or without furniture, 23x55; lot half the block.
Price with furniture, $23,000; without, $21,000. Apply
on the premises No. 31, between 9 and 11 A. M., and 3
and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET,
near 5th-av., a first-class house, built in the very best
manner, with all the modern improvements, and in per-
fect order. A large portion of the purchase money can
remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars,
address N. C., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE
front house, 25x60, four stories high, with basement
and under-cellar; built in the best manner with all the
modern improvements; situate No. 173 Madison-av. In-
quire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises, or No. 72 East
26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANU-
facturing building, with a strong light on all sides,
nearly 60x100 feet, five stories high. With it is con-
nected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and
shafting. No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next.
Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 118 EAST EIGHTEENTH-
st., near Irving-place, a very neat, modern three-
story brick house, with high stoop, marble mantles, Cro-
ton water, bath, gas, speaking tubes and dumb-waiter.
For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP,
attic, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x25½
feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 38 East
11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot
25x100 feet; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire on the
premises, of E. C. DUTCHER.

$600 CASH FOR A TWO-STORY HOUSE
with store attached, suitable for a grocer or
butcher; $800 can remain on bond and mortgage; within
five minutes' walk of the ferry; lot 25x100 feet; grape
vines, &c. Apply on the premises of C. MONTROSS,
Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av., Green Point, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC
brick house, No. 13 Horatio-st., having all the modern
improvements, and in excellent order; price $6,500.
Also, the three-story and attic brown-stone house 20x50,
No. 262 West 24th-st., just finished; price $9,500. Apply
to H. VOLK, No. 15 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY
house, No. 67 Madison-av., size 26x58, lot 25x100. This
property is first-class in every respect, being close to
Madison-square—one of the best locations in the City.
The house can be seen from 10 to 12, A. M., and 3 to 6 P.
M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY, HOUSE AND LOT NO.
178 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., brown-
stone front, four stories, basement and counter-cellar,
in perfect order and replete with all the modern con-
veniences. Apply on the premises. If not sold by the 15th,
to be let.

CHICAGO.—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EM-
pire-slip and South Branch, 2,000 feet water front, oc-
cupied for lumber yards, &c., with tracks connecting
with the railroads leading out of the city. For sale by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-
York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD VA-
cant lots, two houses Nos. 264 and 266 East 14th-st.,
between Avenues A and B, with 19 stables in the rear.
Rent of houses and stables $2,060 per annum. Inquire
from 7 to 8 o'clock, P. M., of K. J. LORD, No. 346 3d-st.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—
Several first-class houses, in good locations; will be
sold cheap for cash. Also one country residence. Apply
to JAS. M. COBURN, No. 122 West 24th-st., or to ROBT.
B. COBURN, No. 164 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE
north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging
to heirs of Jones, under will of Ann Jay, dec'd, as tenants in
common. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING-
house No. 148 Madison-st., two-story and attic in
front and three-story in rear. House 25x44—size of lot
25x100. Apply to S. F. R. CODDINGTON, 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY, HIGH-BASE-
ment, brown-stone front house, southeast corner of
East 144th-st. and 2d-av., 25 feet front, and over 50 deep.
Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 320
Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Fulton avs.
Inquire of J. B. HALL, No. 60 Lawrence-st.; or No. 17
Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 239
Lewis-st., near 9th-st. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH,
office No. 12½ Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED
3-story brown-stone basement house and lot in east
23d-st. Also, for sale, three lots on the westerly side of
3d-av., distant 25 feet 6½ inches southerly from 33d-st.,
each 25 feet 6½ inches by 102 feet 2½ inches. Also, four
lots at the northeast corner of Fulton and Grand avs.,
Brooklyn, containing together 80 feet front on Fulton-av.,
and running through to Putnam-av. Also, two lots in
the same block, at northwest corner of Fulton-av. and
Downing-st., containing in front on Fulton-av. 63 feet 3
inches, and on Downing-st. 83 feet 5 inches. Apply to
WM. P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON TUES-
DAY, the 15th inst., 46 lots on the 5th-av. and 104th,
105th and 106th sts., opposite the Central Park, are to be
sold at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by A. J.
BLEECKER, SON & CO. Maps with the terms, &c., are
to be obtained at their office, No. 7 Broad-st.; a fine op-
portunity for friends to locate together. At 101st-st. and
the 5th-av., (less than ten minutes' walk from the lots) is
the splendid and almost unbounded view from the Park.
This is the place visitors must go to who want to obtain
a nearly endless scene of water, islands, woods, farms, &c.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT
house, No. 58 West 23d-st., modern basement, built
for Dr. Halsted by Messrs. More, Mason & Gardner, gas-
penters of the very best materials, and is one of the best
built houses in the City, and will bear examination; the
locality is unsurpassed, being opposite the elegant resi-
dences of Messrs. Cutting, Marshall and Schermerhorn.
Will be sold on favorable terms. For cards of admission,
and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE SOLD OR TO
be let for six months, from May 1 to Oct. 1. An
elegant 20 feet wide brown-stone house, uniquely and ar-
tistically furnished; situation near 5th-av. and Madison-
square; one of the most airy and delightful in the City;
would prefer the buyer taking the furniture at a valua-
tion. If not sold will be let below value to a careful ten-
ant with a small family. Address Box 3,529 Post-office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY
seat of about 3 acres on the Hudson River, not above
Hastings, and worth about $12 000, a house and three lots
on President-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn.
The house is 37½x50 feet, and one of the finest and hand-
somest in Brooklyn. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19
Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN VITH WARD.—THE
lots No 28 City Hall-place and No. 35 Park-st., each
about 24x80, and together forming one lot 180 feet in depth,
with a front on each street. The widening and extend-
ing Reade and Duane sts., it is supposed, will increase
very much the value of this property. For particulars
apply at No. 39 William-st., room No. 4, second floor.

BROOKLYN HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
CHEAP.—No. 90 Fleet-st., 5 minutes from City Hall,
two-story, attic, basement and undercellar, frame filled
in; eleven rooms, gas fixtures, marble mantel, &c.;
one year from May next remain. Apply to E.
MORRISON, No. 81 John-st., New-York, or to FOSTER
& LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

$30,000—MERCHANDISE OR OTHER
property will be taken in exchange for a
valuable plot of ground in the city of Milwaukee. It
can be divided into small parcels, and would be exchang-
ed for a varied assortment of merchandise or property in
New-York or Brooklyn. GEO. W. KITTELLE,
No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—LOTS AND COT-
tage-houses at East New-York, Ridgewood, &c.; or
will sell ground from 1 lot to 5 acres, and build houses
costing from $600 to $2,500. Terms of payment easy.
East New-York is accessible by three lines of City cars,
and is growing rapidly. For plans of buildings, &c., ap-
ply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT NO. 118 VAR-
ick-st., between Dominick and Broome sts., with sta-
ble in the rear. The lot is 24 feet 6 inches by 100 feet.
This property is well calculated for a bakery, milkman
or butcher's stand. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3
Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND
on 5th-av., northeast corner of 117th-st.—50 feet 5
inches on the avenue by 110 feet on the street; also 1 lot
on 54th-street, about 120 feet east of 2d-av. These lots
can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No.
77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

LOTS ON 17TH AND 18TH-STS. FOR
SALE—32 lots, 400 feet on 17th-st. running through to
18th-st. between 6th and 7th-avs., and commencing 150
feet west from 6th-av. Nearly all may remain on mort-
gage. Apply from 12 to 4 o'clock at No. 42 Pine-st.,
Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, AND
lot No. 159 East 130th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The
house contains all the arrangements for comfort
and convenience, has been papered and painted through-
out, and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 2
o'clock. Price $11,000.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE CORNER
of 52d-st. and Lexington-av., with the buildings
thereon. Also two good frame dwelling-houses adjoining,
each house 20 by 35 feet, lots 20 by 90 feet; and two vacant
lots adjoining the same, each 20 by 90 feet. This property
will be sold low. Inquire at No. 129 East 20th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR
to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick
building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, &c.,
with an ample supply of water; will be sold low, to close
an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, executor, No. 80
Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 6 CHARLES-STREET,
lot 50 feet by 103, house has all the modern improve-
ments, and is in a pleasant neighborhood. Can be seen
from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to Dr.
H. N. FISHER, New-York Hospital No. 319 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SNUG TWO-STORY COTTAGE IN
Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., No. 311, with two-story
tea-room extension, 10 finished rooms, first class style.
Full lot. Only $3,600. Only $500 cash required;
balance can remain. B. D. ALLEN, No. 26 Peck-slip.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE
house, and lot, No. 66 East 21st-st., north side, be-
tween Broadway and 4th-av. House 26x65, lot 98.9. All
modern improvements, and built in best manner. Price
low and terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY
house No. 169 West 14th-st., complete in every respect,
with stable attached, having a front of 37 feet, and com-
prising nearly two lots of ground. Apply to J. H. GIF-
FING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

A MODERN THREE-STORY AND HIGH
basement house, in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,
in perfect order. Also, four lots on 118th-st., between
4th and 5th avs.; and one lot on 5th-av., between 110th
and 111th-sts. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND
lot No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and
9th avs.; the house has Croton water to the third story,
bath, gas, water-closets, speaking-tubes, &c. Apply on
the premises, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

40 ACRES OF FINE LAND ON THE
Sound, 2 miles from the village of Rye, with an ex-
tensive water front. Will be sold in a body or divided to
suit. It has several very superior building sites on it.
Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN,
with large garden, fruit trees, grape-vine, &c.; lot
31x100 feet; price $3,300. Apply on the premises, No. 111
Carlton-av., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-
story, high stoop, brown-stone front houses, well lo-
cated, corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st. Apply on the pre-
mises, or corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B.

LOTS WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF
the City, below 50th-st. and near the North River,
(about 12 lots adjoining.) Address, stating particulars,
location and terms, Box No. 2 548, Post-office, New-York.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUC-
TION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will
sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March
9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by de-
ceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property,
situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-
York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½
miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from
Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres high-
ly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of
beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, all a good
bearing age. There are on the premises a large and
commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-
houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-
failing well of excellent water at the door, offering alto-
gether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good
farm and splendid residence.
For reference, inquire of Williams, Stevens & Wil-
liams, Broadway; Nelson J. Waterbury, General Post-
office, New-York; Barnard Rice, Clinton Market, New-
York; Hyatt Lyons, corner of Pearl and Wall sts.; Cha-
deayne Brother, Yonkers; S. C. Sutton, Bedford;
David Chadeayne, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESI-
dence, situated in the village of Skaneateles, Onon-
daga County, N. Y. The farm consists of 118 acres, fif-
teen of which are in wood. The land is well drained,
well fenced and in good condition. The house is a large
and handsome cottage, placed in a lawn of eight acres,
sloping on the one side to the high-road, and on the other
to the Lake. There is a large carriage-house, with stable
and cow-house attached, also a dairy and ice-house. The
village of Skaneateles lies at the foot of the Lake of the
same name, within five miles of the New-York Central
Railroad, and stage coaches connect several times daily
with the different trains. Apply to ELLIS POTTER, No.
229 Broadway, Room No. 31.

FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—A
farm of 76½ acres, beautifully situated at the head of
Nissequake River, at Smithtown L. I., about 48 miles
from Brooklyn, and five miles from Suffolk
Station, (Long Island Railroad) within five min-
utes' walk of the Post office. A large, new house,
with barns, granary, corn-sheds, ice-house and gardener's
cottage, well inclosed and fences all in excellent or-
der. The house has cisterns in garret, water-closet, bath-
room and every convenience, with fine lawn, garden,
grapes and fine orchard, &c., &c. For further particulars
apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 4 Montague-st., near
Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DESIRABLE FARM IN WESTCHESTER
FOR SALE—A great bargain if sold by the 15th
inst., if not, will be rented, 120 acres good land, good
house, newly painted, granary, carriage-house and barn,
all new; cider mill, &c.; plenty of fruit, good water,
very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; front-
ing ¾ mile on road each side, 3½ miles from Bobbs' Fer-
ry, 1 mile from Hart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad,
24 miles from City. Will sell at a low price if closed at
once, and terms easy. Apply on the premises, to W. E.
HARKINS, or VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PORTION OF THE HALSTEAD
estate, one mile from the depôt of Rye, Westchester
County. The plot offered for sale contains 26½ acres,
upon which there is a good orchard and fruits, on Rye
Beach and Milton Road. The view is unrivaled, and the
location one of the most desirable in the county. Apply
to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—OF 100 ACRES, IN
Westchester County, handsomely situated, 45 minutes'
ride from New-York and 5 minutes' walk from the Hart's
Corner depôt, bounded on the west by the Bronx River,
on the east by the Post Road, with a plain farm-house
and barn. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, 40 Exchange-place.

WESTERN LANDS.—SELECTED LANDS IN
various localities in the State of Wisconsin for sale,
very low, or would be exchanged for available City prop-
erty or merchandize. Address Box No. 2,910 Post-office
which will receive prompt attention.

WAYNE COUNTY FARM.—170 ACRES EX-
cellent land—125 acres under cultivation, and 45 tim-
ber land; two apple and one peach orchard, and all the
small fruits; fine stone dwelling and seven out-buildings.
For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—27½ ACRES,
abundance of fruit and berries, 1¼ miles from depôt,
and 28 miles from New-York. $2,400. Also, other fruit
and dairy farms of all sizes. C. H. OLIVER, 81 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE
residence for a party doing business in New-York,
within five minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex and
Centre-street Depôts. The buildings is brick, containing
large parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and
back kitchen on first floor, making a depth of ninety feet,
with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water
and gas in the house, and cellar with dry cement bottom
under the whole. The lot is 50 feet front by 138 feet deep,
and contains the finest varieties of fruit, namely: Pears
plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries,
strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance;
in a good neighborhood and a desirable residence. Price
$7,000; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to M.
BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR
SALE AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—To a person
desirous of retiring from City life an opportunity is pre-
sented for securing a country seat, which is unsurpassed
for elegance and comfort. The site is one of the most de-
sirable in the Valley of the Connecticut, commanding an
extensive range of scenery of valley, river and mountain.
The grounds, comprising about six acres, are tastefully
laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abun-
dance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with all
the fruits of the climate. The buildings are new and
strictly in keeping with the requirements of a first-class
estate. For particulars, address Box No. 74 Post Office,
Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVER-
tiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situ-
ated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not ex-
celled by any in the place, being within ten minutes'
walk of either depôt, and the view of the river unsurpas-
sed. The house is 40x40, built in the Italian style,
two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnace,
bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other im-
provements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry
house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants,)
and summer house. The grounds are well stocked with
choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For
further particulars, apply to E. M. ARTHUR, No. 10
Mason-st., and No. 67 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—
Forty-two miles from New-York—A beautiful country
residence, within five minutes' walk of the depôt of the
New-York and New-Haven Railroad, also steamboat
landing; the location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine
view of Long-Island Sound, Norwalk Harbor, and the
village of South Norwalk. The place is well stocked with
fruit and ornamental trees, with a well of never-failing
water; the house is nearly new, containing thirteen
rooms, with one and a half acres of ground. Possession
first of April. For particulars inquire of WM. T. CRAW,
South Norwalk, or the subscriber at Danbury.
AVERY B. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, OR
would be exchanged for one or two good houses or
vacant lots in New-York, situate at Ravenswood,

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS WINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the Salesroom, No. 138 Broadway, at 10 o'clock, at their sale-
way,
200 packages and lots of heavy and shelf hardware, in lots to suit the City and country trade.
Also, 250 dozen pocket-knives. 20 dozen tea-trays.
Also, 200 dozen Jonathan Beets & Son's superior files.
Also, an invoice of gimblet-point screws, assorted sizes and numbers.
Also, an invoice of sample braces, spokeshaves, squares, &c.
Also, gold watches, gold and gilt jewelry, plated-ware, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about twenty piano-fortes, (being the stock of a dealer declining business,) many of which are in fine rosewood cases, being 6, 6½, 6¾, and 7 octaves.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.—EIGHTY-ONE LOTS AND gores on the 8th and 9th avs., 55th and 56th sts., near the Central Park, and valuable lots with water rights on 11th-av. and 57th st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas A. Emmett, Esq., Referee:
62D-AV.—8 lots west side, between 55th and 56th sts.
9TH-AV.—4 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
8TH-AV.—2 lots east side, between 56th and 57th sts., and 1 gore adjoining.
55TH-ST.—5 lots north side, commencing 100 feet west of 8th-av.
56TH-ST.—5 lots south side, in rear of above.
56TH-ST.—19 lots south, adjoining, together with gores in the rear.
56TH-ST.—17 gore lots north side, between 8th and 9th avs.
ALSO—All that piece of land, being 55 feet 8 inches on the westerly side of 11th-av., running westerly to a point on the North River 55 feet 11 inches, thence northerly along the shore of the North River to a point on said shore 55 feet 6 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence easterly to a point distant 41 feet 9 inches from the northerly line of 57th-st., thence southerly parallel to 11th-av., to the centre of 57th-st., thence easterly 160 feet, thence southerly to the place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest in and to the land lying under water in front of the said premises, and all preemptive right attached to the owners of said premises.
Maps of the above property can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer—Office No. 289 Broadway.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.—By JOHN J. RENNIE, at the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., THIS DAY, (Friday.) March 4, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues now ready. Solid rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, and inlaid with pearl, stool and cover; tête-à-tête sofa, medallion chairs, sofa and reception do., all made to match, and covered in satin; brocatel carpets, velvet and Brussels rugs, pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, mantil ornaments, lady's work-box, etagere, and beautiful rosewood book-case, lined with satin-wood, &c. &c. &c. Dining-room—Contains solid mahogany extension tables, full dinner and tea sets, knives, forks, spoons, &c. Chambers—2d, 3d, and 4th stories—Rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair-mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, sheets sofas, spring-bottom chairs, cane-seat chairs, lounges, easy Turkish chairs, carpeting, pictures, birds, &c. Sale to commence in the basement.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, MARCH 5, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. — Hoyt-st., between Fulton av. and Livingston-st., Brooklyn, the furniture of a cottage house, in good order—mahogany sofa, mahogany chairs, lounge, Brussels carpets, set of painted chamber furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, stove, kitchen range, refrigerator, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—SATURDAY, MARCH 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 106 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, household furniture, mahogany secretary, bureau, bedsteads, spring pallisses, tables, chairs, sofa, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 33 WALL-ST.—REGULAR AUCTION SALE at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid to any person furnishing such information of and concerning WILLIAM KING as will lead to his recovery by his parents. He left home on Friday forenoon, Feb. 25, and has not been heard of since. He is 14 years old, has a scar on the bridge of his nose, light brown hair, dressed in black cloth coat and cap, corduroy pants and blue overalls. Address
CHARLES KING, Morristown, N. J.

LOST—ON THE FIRST OF MARCH, IN THE VICINITY of 18th-st. and 6th-av., a very small, black long-haired DOG, valuable to the owners as a gift from a friend. Any person on returning the same to No. 158 West 11th-st., would receive a liberal reward.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF AUGUST LAST, A black MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no use to any one but the subscriber. By returning the same the finder will be liberally rewarded.
GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS BURNERS.
The subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of gas burners for the trade. Also,
IMPERIAL CYLINDER BURNERS,
Imported Lava and Scotch-tip burners and burner-plugs always on hand. T. G. ARNOLD,
No. 447 Broome-st., 2 doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets and dishes, plated-ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN OFFICE.
MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Solicitors, have removed from No. 128 Fulton-st., (Sun Building,) to the "Park Building," entrances Nos. 37 Park-row and 146 Nassau-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PISSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE FOLLOWING correspondence has passed between the Hon. John B. Scoles and the Trustees of the Fire Department:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN—It has been suggested to me that a lecture upon the history and principles of the Federal Constitution would be very acceptable at the present time, when important questions are presenting themselves, and differences of opinion are entertained by those who are equally anxious to arrive at sound and truthful conclusions. It is a subject which I have reflected upon with no little interest.
I do not know a charitable fund I would sooner aid than that of the Fire Department of this City, nor a body citizens before whom I would prefer delivering such a lecture. I will do so with pleasure, if it be your wish, at any time and place you may appoint. My subject will be *The Birth and Development of the American Republic.* With great respect and esteem, I remain, yours, truly,
JOHN B. SCOLES.
Messrs. Zophar Mills, James Y. Watkins and Samuel B. Thomson, Committee of Trustees of the Fire Department.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1859.

HON. JOHN B. SCOLES—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 1st inst. is at hand. Your kind and liberal offer is highly pleasure accepted. The lecture on *The Birth and Development of the American Republic*, a subject that is interesting to the whole community, will take place at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The price of tickets will be 25 cents each.
The expenditures from our charitable fund the past year were over thirty thousand dollars (30,000.) The calls for aid are increasing; we, therefore, hope that this benefit will materially assist us in extending relief to the sick and afflicted firemen and to the widows and orphans of those that have departed this life. Respectfully, your obedient servants,
ZOPHAR MILLS, } Committee of Trustees
JAMES Y. WATKINS, } of the New-York Fire
SAMUEL B. THOMSON, } Department Fund.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles in every variety on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being manufacturers, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will well repay them for a call at their manufactory previous to purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Churches and public buildings fitted with gas-pipe and fixtures throughout on the most moderate terms and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—MADAME LEWENBERG APPRIZES the public that Mrs. Harris is no longer her agent for the beautiful and popular cosmetic, the Pastilles de Florence; and gives this notice to prevent those who use this valuable remedy from being imposed on by a spurious article, as Mrs. Harris has no authority to sell the genuine article. The only principal depôts are at Nos. 826 and 500 Broadway. Sold also by all the principal druggists and fancy goods dealers.

COAL OIL.—WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO supply this superior burning oil to our customers in strong, iron-bound packages of about forty gallons each in such quantities as they may desire. It is highly refined, light-colored and warranted pure. It burns readily in all kinds of Kerosene lamps, without crust, odor or smoke. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. EMPIRE STATE COAL-OIL COMPANY,
No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 12 Wall-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PISSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PERSIST IN ENDANGERING their lives and that of their families by using camphene or fluid, when they can get as good a light at a cost of ⅜ cent per hour, from the COAL OIL sold by
A. C. KUCK,
Manufacturer of COAL OIL LAMPS,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—IT causes no pain when applied; is a certain and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, and contains no poison nor anything in the slightest degree injurious. Price 25 cents; by mail, ten three cent stamps.
H. HIKA, No. 203½ Prince-st.

$4.00 ONLY—FRENCH CALF DRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST.; $4.50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER PROOF SEWED BOOTS; $3.50 DOUBLE SOLE PEG BOOTS, WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

LATHES, TOOLS, &C., TO BE DISPOSED of at private sale, by order of assignee, at the Metropolitan Works, No. 328 East 12th-st., near Avenue C.

FINANCIAL.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
European Shipping and Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the well-established
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
LANSING, STARR & CO.....Liverpool and London
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.....Havre and Paris,
Will attend to shipping goods and forwarding parcels from either of the above places at reduced rates.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER,
NO. 7 BEAVER-ST.,
Issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EDWARD C. BOGERT,
(LATE OF BOGERT & KNEELAND,)
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until FRIDAY, March 11, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 29, 1856.
The said stock will consist of three thousand and ninety-seven shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of June, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share. The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up, and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed, and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

WANTED.—$10,000 WANTED, FOR THREE years, on mortgaged real estate, unincumbered, improved, worth $25,000, part rented for $1,500; situate in a flourishing town on Ohio river in Ohio, on line of railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati; liberal interest paid annually in New York out of rents.
$15,000 wanted, for a term of years, secured by mortgage, on 3,300 acres of land and town property. Lands well selected in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, mostly near flourishing towns; security undoubted; a liberal interest paid, as above.
FOR SALE—15,000 acres of best land in Barton county, Missouri, on line of railroad from Springfield to Fort Scott, Kansas. Information had by calling on or addressing R. S., No. 280, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, held on the 3d of March, 1859, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That on and after this date all subscriptions to the Fourth Mortgage Bonds shall be payable one-half in unsecured bonds or past due coupons, and one-half in cash or past due acceptances of the Company; and that no new subscription shall be entitled to the privilege to the Fifth Mortgage Bonds.
Resolved, That all past due coupons, and the coupons maturing up to the 1st of February, 1861, on the unsecured bonds may be funded in the Fifth Mortgage Bonds of this Company. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Election for six Directors of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. YELVERTON, President.
ISAAC C. IRA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.

NEW-YORK SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business will be held at the office of Company, No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th of March next.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 23, 1859.—The interest due March 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OR representatives of Bonds of the City of Racine, issued to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday next, March 5, at 3 P. M., in room No. 8 of the building No. 44 Exchange-place.

DIVIDEND.—GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) NEW-YORK, March 1, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OWEGO GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK, paying 9 per cent. dividends, for sale by ALBERT A. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ERIE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY DE LAUNAY, IRELIN & CLARKE,
No. 62 Wall-st.

PATERSON GAS-LIGHT STOCK WANTED —By READ & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET to an Insurance Company, on first floor. Apply at No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 40 WALL-STREET.
MARCH 3, 1859.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were present:
DANIEL H. ARNOLD,
CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
LUCIEN D. COMAN,
CLINTON GILBERT,
JACOB HARSEN,
WILSON G. HUNT,
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER,
JAMES MARSH,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
JOSIAH RICH,
ISAAC A. STORM,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT.
The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:
Resolved, That this Board of Directors hereby express their disapprobation of the plea which they learn has been interposed under the sanction of the officers of the Company, without action or knowledge on the part of this Board, in a suit in the Superior Court of this City, arising under policies issued on the life of Mrs. Tasker; that, in the judgment of the Directors, such plea is improper, and ought not to have been made; and that the Officers of the Company are hereby instructed to continue the defence in said suit, relying solely on the facts involved in the case.
Resolved, That Counsel be instructed to withdraw the plea of want of interest on the part of the holder of said policies. By order, JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
JOHN EARLE, Secretary. President.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.
This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY, HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG, JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR, BOWNE R. MOILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON, GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE, CHARLES E. ASPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.
This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.
JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SAUNDERS, Secretary.

THE
GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed to
No. 48 Wall-st.,
Bank of New-York Building.
SAMPSON MOORE,
President.
JAMES G. PLATT,
Secretary.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE [illegible],
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools,
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $330, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRAGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE—(W. V. WALLACE.)
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Hoffardt, Wm. Mason, H. Wehnhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, THE EDITOR (Editor of the *Musical Review*), U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, B. C. TIMM, B. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. E. WOOD, W. SAAS, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
OF ALL KINDS,
Ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge room or parlor.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

PIANOS.—HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR MANufactory and warerooms, Nos. 328, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly on hand a large assortment of their superior Pianos, which combine all modern improvements, and for power, durability and long-standing in tune they are admitted by all to be unsurpassed by any; and with our superior facilities for manufacturing, we flatter ourselves that we can and are making instruments equal to any, and selling them at lower rates than any responsible manufactory in this City. Persons in want of a superior Piano are invited to call and inspect our Pianos and factory; they can then judge for themselves. All our Pianos are fully warranted in every respect. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A RICHLY-CARVED 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover for $220; best Broadwood makers, and fully warranted; 3 months in use; 6 feet 9 inch, long; 10 inch, full-sized keys, fluted legs, rich round corners, and is without spot or blemish. Apply at No. 705 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. till Saturday, N. B.—Has box for shipping.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor-grand and square PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. MELODEONS cheap. New-York Pianos at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos by Gilbert, Chickering, and others at $60, $75, $100 to $200. Pianos and Melodeons to let. S. H. BERRY, No. 498 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

ALEXANDER'S, CARHART'S, MASON & Hamlin's and Prince & Co.'s harmoniums and melodeons for sale or for rent at reduced rates. One 4-octave rosewood melodeon for $25. Pianos to rent at low rates. Piano-stools, new style, for $3 50 each. One T. Gilbert piano, in perfect order, for $15. Sheet music and music books at wholesale and retail.
S. T. GORDON, No. 705 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One of the celebrated make of T. Gilbert & Co., 6¾ octaves, with Æolian attachment, round corners, &c., also stool and cover. Inquire of Mr. MATTHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 269 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FULLY warranted, at very low prices for cash; also, pianos to let, at No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
A. E. THOMPSON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A. ANNAN'S PATENT SHARPENER
FOR KNIVES AND SCISSORS.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.
No. 67 PINE-STREET.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK PIN COMPANY offer for sale their Factory and land attached thereto of about one acre, with the machinery, apparatus and tools. Also, all personal property belonging to said Company and now remaining in said factory and in their office, if not sold by private sale on or before Tuesday, the 8th day of March next, it will then be offered for sale by public vendue, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. This Factory is situated at the village of Plainfield, near the property of Mr. Berckman; and has in addition to steam power, great advantages of water-power, with belting, shafting, &c.; new, complete and ready to be put in immediate operation. Information can be obtained as to terms and other particulars by application to ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., or to JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE—SOAP AND STARCH FACTORIES.—The extensive soap, candle and starch factories, with steam engine, machinery and fixtures, all in perfect order and ready for immediate use. Also, a new dwelling-house, 45 by 45 feet, with out-houses, barn, stable, sheds, &c., situated on Newtown Creek, between Penny Bridge and Maspeth Road, Brooklyn, E. D., with or without 30 acres of land. Apply to LYLES, POLHAMUS & CO., No. 129 Front-st.

TO LUMBER AND COAL MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the well-known lumber yard and planing mills in the Dock at Yonkers, consisting of one block of 22 lots, with building and Wood work's planing machine in first-rate running order; the whole or any part will be sold on liberal terms, as the owner is about to engage in another business. For further particulars apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York or on the premises.

TO THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.—WANTED—From one to half-a-dozen of the best educators in the United States, with an aggregate capital of $15,000, to unite with as many more of like character and means in building up and conducting a model Literary and Scientific Institution in one of the most prosperous cities of the West. One should conduct the boarding department. Address C. A., No. 56 Lovejoy Hotel, New-York.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR A SHORT TIME, which will be well secured, and in return the lender will receive one-sixth of the profit in a very profitable undertaking, which will return him more than this amount for many years. Address, with real name and place of business, A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—A SPECIAL PARTNER IS wanted with the above amount in a business that will pay 25 per cent. on the investment. Security for the return of the money will be given on real estate worth over $10,000. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 1,286 Post-office.

A BARGAIN.—A STOCK OF STOVES, AND goods in that line, for sale at a sacrifice. The above will be disposed of for cash, undoubted security, or exchanged for dry goods. A large deduction from manufacturers' prices will be made. Apply to C. B. HOWES & CO., Room No. 4, No. 347 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A coal-yard, with more than four years' unexpired lease. Terms cash. Inquire at No. 323 Cherry-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF dark bay horses, well matched, about 15¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old, gentle and perfectly sound; also, nearly new, coupé rockaway, light-top wagon, with double and single harness, &c., the property of a lady leaving the country, will be sold cheap. Address Box 103 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A pair of well-matched carriage horses, young, sound and kind in single and double harness, with a close rockaway carriage and harness, nearly new, for sale low. Apply to POPHAM & HAXTUN, No. 34 Front-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF STUDLEY'S SUperior light express wagons; cost last Summer $165, will be sold for $95 cash; good as new. Call and see at GILLESPIE'S stables, East Broadway, between Pike and Rutgers-st.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX,
JNO. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, SWITZERLAND,
making together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
AND
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclosing a stage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

PRICE REDUCED TO $60.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship ILLINOIS, JOHN MCGOWAN, Commander, will sail on MONDAY, March 7, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting at Panama with the steamship Golden Age, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
For passage apply only to I. W. RAYMOND, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER SHIP SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH.
THE CELEBRATED A 1 CLIPPER SHIP
DAVID CROCKETT, SPENCER, COMMANDER,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East river, foot of Wall-st. She made the last passage in 115 days; insures at the lowest rates, and will be dispatched on or before her advertised day. For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 56 Wall-street.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

THE NEW LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Captain TINKLPAUGH, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 3, North River, THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting via Panama Railroad with the steamship ORIZABA, on the Pacific Ocean.
For passage or freight, (having capacity for 100 tons of the lightest,) apply at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green, basement. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.
N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship ILARNAE, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, foot of Warren-st., for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship EUROPA, (leaving Liverpool Feb. 19,) probably 7th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 2.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 30.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 6.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worrow, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY,

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Voyage to Barbadoes—Experiences at Sea—The Climate and First Impressions of the Island.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

No greater contrast could possibly be imagined than that between New-York, in the month of January, and this beautiful Barbadoes. The one, as I left it in the middle of a cold snap, like some mighty floe in the Arctic Ocean—frigid and repulsive; the other, as I approached it, like an emerald gem, curiously and exquisitely set in a sea of the deepest blue—a seductive goddess of the deep just risen from her couch and lying voluptuously in Old Neptune's lap.

The cry of "Land ho!" was not more welcome to the Portuguese discoverers of Barbadoes, about two centuries and a half ago, than it was to me—passenger in what is familiarly known as a "horse-jockey." Let me describe the article for the benefit of all live Yankees who seek these islands—and their name is legion—during the Winter months. I am informed, and the information has every appearance of truth, that the Barbadians kill off their horses much more effectually and much more rapidly than Broadway omnibus drivers, and that, in consequence, the trade in this domestic animal, carried on exclusively between the United States and the Island, is large and profitable to all parties concerned. The *Flying Jack*, for example, leaves New-York with a deck-load of three-score horses. When in the latitude of Bermuda, a stiff breeze is felt from the far-famed onion tops,—perhaps, as happened to myself, a violent head-wind for a week, making the little vessel rock and reel as she struggled on under double-reefed topsails. The unfortunate quadruped passengers—from whom the unfortunate biped passengers are only separated by a wooden partition—cannot be said to enjoy the motion of the ship. They are tied by the head, so that they are unable to lie down; but, their legs being free, they kick up a devil's delight during the storm, and sharpen the sensations of their sea-sick neighbors. They snort, and neigh, and groan with terror, as each succeeding wave sweeps over them; they trample the deck as though they would tear it into a thousand pieces. All this noise, and the confusion attendant thereon, the cries of Jack, as in his vernacular, he vainly roars out "Steady," or calls to his companion on the watch to "Haul taut the main brace" of this or that animal; the confusion worse confounded when a horse tumbles down, and, as he hangs suspended by his head, all hands are summoned to his assistance; the rolling of the ship, the roaring of the tempest, and the occasional wash of a wave down the cabin stairs, are a combination of unpleasant circumstances which a sane man would naturally wish to avoid. The evils may be met singly, but concurrent they are overwhelming. Imagine a man of sense selecting a stable as a sleeping apartment, and having his victuals cooked at the other end of the same room! Nor is this all the inconvenience. When the tropical region is approached the heat becomes oppressive, and, as in our case, the distemper sometimes breaks out among the animals. The excitement of a day at sea is then varied by the death on an average of two horse passengers per diem; and as our skipper, faithful to the owner's interest, would not consign them to the deep until after they had given their last kick and a looking-glass had been held to their noses, we were often spectators of a prolonged death scene. Poor brutes! They made no confessions. The Insurance Companies will not guarantee their lives, and therefore I say that the trade must be profitable. The survivors, diseased and wounded as they are, are generally all sold twenty-four hours after their arrival at Barbadoes, at an advance on New-York prices of one hundred and fifty to two hundred per cent. I have entered into this digression to warn the unwary; a great many Americans visit this island and are compelled to take passage in sailing ships, and they would do well to learn before they embark whether their vessel is a "horse-jockey."

Cheerily, then, most cheerily, sounded the cry of "Land ho!" It was a misty day—not such a mist as beclouds your Northern sky, but a light, fleecy, vapory, refreshing mist that dampened the fiery ardor of the sun. We approached the Barbadian coast within fifteen miles, and could only then discern the loom of the land. It seemed, as it is in reality, much higher than geographical authorities usually allow, the reason being, as I suppose, that it is very low when compared with the gigantic hills of Trinidad or St. Vincent. True to her course, the good ship did not vary a quarter point, but bore down for the southern extremity of Barbadoes. We were within a mile of the coast before it became distinctly visible. Suddenly the sun burst through the 'mist, like magic dispelled every cloud, and revealed a picture of most enticing beauty. There lay the island, bathed in the rich light of a tropic evening. The sun, fast sinking in the opposite horizon, was dripping with liquid gold, and its rays penetrated every nook and corner of the Barbadian coast, from the white distinctive line which separated the water from the land, up to its highest elevation. It was but a bank of gently sloping verdure as compared with our extended landscape views—but so deliciously soft, so fresh, so fair, so varied in its minute scenery and in its shade and coloring, that the eye would feast itself with the sight only to turn and feast itself again, and the mind would instinctively wander back to the history of the past, and wonder no more that the bold adventurers of the Elizabethan age should have been subdued with the sight, or fancied that in this island they had indeed discovered the paradise of earth. The island, I was told, was parched for the want of rain; but it looked to me far otherwise—like a New-York clover field in early Summer, variegated with green of every possible hue, divided and subdivided into hill and valley, crowned with the golden wreath of the setting sun, and luxuriating in the blessings of an eternal Spring.

Bridgetown, the capital of the Island, is situated in the Bay of Carlisle, and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of minute hills which gently rise around and beyond it. In this Bay there are generally riding at anchor over a hundred ships, many of which are from northern ports in the United States. The trade-winds blow continuously from the shore, and the harbor is considered a safe one, though in the open sea, from any ordinary storm. The port is frequented by ships of war; at the time I write, the *Indus* flag-ship of Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART is outward bound, in company with the celebrated *Styx*, which Senator TOOMBS was so anxious to destroy, and avenge at one fell swoop the insulted dignity of America and the outrage offered to her flag.

Directly a ship drops her anchor in the Bay of Carlisle she is surrounded by a swarm of boats, and colored youths, of from ten to twenty years of age, scramble up her sides and darken the appearance of the deck. These are held to be the worst portion of the negro population of the Island, and, judging from actual investigation, I should certainly say that, one and all, they were ready to lie or steal as suited their convenience. I believe the eighth and ninth commandments are excluded from their moral code. They give a stranger a bad and most mistaken impression of the place. They are intolerable bores, upon whom threats and entreaties are alike unavailing. I was going to compare them to New-York cabmen at a railway station, but I would be doing a gross injustice to that important body of our independent fellow-citizens. This class of negroes—I am compelled to use the term, though they are of every shade from the bronzed creole to the jet-black African;—this class, I say, are sharp, active and wonderfully alive to the importance of having a passenger to convey ashore. Perhaps fifty boats will congregate where the services of only one will suffice. The owners of the boats—there are usually four boys to each—will throng the deck, or, climbing the rigging, will hang by their legs from a rope as they abuse each other and enlarge upon the superior accommodations they have to offer. The jabber is infernal. It is impossible for the uninitiated to understand what they say, for they speak in a dialect which, to my thinking, sounded more like French patois than any possible contortion of the English tongue. But English it is—if that can be called English which finds no place in Johnson or in Webster. By the merest accident I caught the familiar sound of an English oath, such as "that G—d d—n nigger," with which the rival boatmen affectionately alluded to each other; but beyond this, I no more understood them than if they had been speaking in ancient Caribbee. It was not until I had seized one with a strong grip and compelled him to talk slowly, that I could at all comprehend what he said—and then only with the greatest difficulty and the closest attention. They were all well and, many of them, neatly dressed, with cotton shirts and trousers, straw hats or white linen caps and bare feet, and looked cleaner, more lithe and active, more intelligent and more impudent than any indiscriminate body of Irish or English laborers that you could select in an American city or upon an American railroad. I state this positively and without fear of contradiction. The class of which I am speaking throng the bay and the pier at Bridgetown, and must not be confounded with the colored population of the Island. Their chances of remuneration are small, for passengers who arrive are few in number, and, therefore, I was the more surprised that these proverbially indolent people should display so much energy in the prosecution of their business. The spirit of rivalry and emulation was never more fully displayed than by them, and I was soon sensible that prejudice alone prevented me from regarding these people as quite equal, in what a Yankee would call smartness, to those of their own standing in any large American or European city. These remarks must be received as the first impressions of a stranger, and not the result of matured judgment after lengthened observation. To arrive at correct conclusions on the free-labor system of the island requires more research than an American would imagine. The people here seem averse to statistics, and even the Census has been neglected for several years past. No statistics, such as every village in the United States will possess, can be obtained in Barbadoes, and I am at a loss to understand the cause of such an important omission of duty on the part of the authorities. The inference of a stranger naturally is, that figures would demonstrate decay instead of progress; but the contrary is stoutly maintained by those who have the best opportunity of judging. In support of their argument they point to facts which cannot be controverted, and which are so plain that he who runs may read. Whatever may be the consequences of Emancipation in the other West India Islands, they hold that, in Barbadoes, it has been an undoubted success—a success established in the broad face of day, and of which every one who seeks for truth may be fully convinced. As an American, with all the prejudices of an American (if you choose to to call them so) against the African race, I feel rebuked as I move here among their dwellings. Humble as they are, the very worst locality that can be selected in Bridgetown is clean, and offers a great contrast to a New-York Mulberry-street. The people are talkative and noisy after their fashion, but they are still orderly and industrious—without any rowdyism, fighting or open drunkenness of any kind whatsoever. They are most unquestionably above the level of their brethren in the United States. I marveled much as I saw them on the Sabbath day, dressed as respectably as any people in the world, and thronging their churches—intelligent, God-fearing citizens, loyal to their faith, loyal to themselves and loyal to the Government of that Great Empire which could afford to pour out gold like water and desolate some of its fairest provinces in order to unloose bonds which the slaves themselves scarcely felt, and from which, at first, they had no desire to be released. The moral grandeur of the act challenges the admiration of the world. You feel its force as you mark the change that it has wrought in the Barbadian negro when you hear him boast, with all the pride of a down-East Yankee, that he is free. But I am not one of those who believe that morality embraces the whole argument. I am no advocate of a blind obedience to what man may be pleased to call a higher law. Reason must exercise her calling; nor can evil be done so that good may come. The happiness, interests or liberties of one class cannot be consistently purchased at the expense and to the injury of another class. Great Britain may have had the right to lavish her money and lay waste her dominions, for they were her own. But the cost of emancipation does not end here, and, to my thinking, the condition and prosperity of the white inhabitants of the West India Islands enter as largely into the merits of the question as the condition and prosperity of the blacks.

W. G. S.

Some Strictures upon a Class of Illustrated Weekly Newspapers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a character in "Jack Easy," if we recollect aright, who insists that everything that occurs is only a duplicate of the events that took place thousands of years ago. Nor is the theory so utterly wanting in proof as at the first glance may be supposed. Elderly gentlemen and gentlewomen, clinging to one style of dress with the tenacity of days gone by, find themselves in full fashion at regularly recurring periods. Creeds and theories, dead and buried long ago, start up into life again as if refreshed from their long slumber, and eager champions press their claims on public credence. Yet, amid all this, we have believed the course of civilization to be steadily onward, in spite of some glaring facts that seem to indicate a different direction.

Barbarism is manifested quite as strongly by the manner in which we look at, or speak of, the deeds of others, as by any actions of our own. The community that reads with avidity the disgusting details of a brutal prize-fight, or finds its most interesting part of the newspaper in the page which records the sickening accounts of murder and blood, is at heart but little above the actors in the very scenes that yield so much pleasure. Temptation, urged on by the maddening effect of alcohol, or the insanity of anger, might easily change the position of the reader; and he who sat a spectator of the bloody revel find himself a struggling gladiator in the arena, on whose agonies men looked with as keen a relish as ever he had himself enjoyed.

We are fighting the old battle of the spiritual against the physical, with the same fearful odds on the side of the earthly part of our nature. It needs no dull dissertation on depravity, no marshaling of facts, no stirring appeals, to show that the tendency of the mere body is to groveling pleasures and to debasing appetites. A street fight, with its accompaniments of brutality and blasphemy, will draw a larger crowd than a lecture, and the most earnest advocate of the "dignity of human nature" at once admits the necessity of law in putting down such disgraceful exhibitions. In this contest, on nothing do we place more reliance than the Press. Every man's house is open to it, and long ago it ceased to be a luxury and took rank among the necessaries of life. That the newspaper must report everything, we very well know; but we expect, nay demand, that the same engine which stamps the narration of these deeds of horror on the pages of the daily journal, shall at the same time stamp, in language not to be misunderstood, the editor's reprehension of their wickedness.

But a new ally to the cause of civilization appears in the weekly journal—journals taking a mean course between the daily and the monthly issues of the Press, unhampered by the necessity of giving all the news, which often drives the former into channels they would gladly avoid, while making no pretensions to the heavier articles which grace the pages of the magazine. Their titles are for the most part high-sounding, and their pretensions lofty and worthy of honor. Not a few of them are devoted to politics, more to literature, and some to art. We take them up with a feeling of satisfaction after the business of the day is ended, when with slippered feet we sit with wife and children around the fireside; and the disappointment is great to find them ranged on the side of barbarism, so that instead of ministering to the pleasures of the household, the best thing to be done is to put them between the bars of the grate. This we have been compelled to do more than once—much to the astonishment of the little ones, who wonder "Why Papa burns all the pretty pictures."

A few months ago *Harper's Weekly* treated its readers to a series of pictures of the Gouldy tragedy—the house, the room, and one scene in which FRANK poised the hatchet for a second blow at the staggering servant. In an issue but two week's since we find the scene of the Utah murder fearfully depicted; in one cut the murderer firing his pistol at the boy's back, in another, the same person in the act of cutting his victim's throat. Nor is this sheet alone in its folly. FRANK LESLIE gives his readers, this week, a picture of the slaying and roasting of a New-Yorker by the Feejee cannibals. To add to all this, we learn from Washington that *Harper's Weekly* has given an order to BRADY to photograph the scene of the Sickles tragedy, and that one of FRANK LESLIE'S artists is making a sketch of the room in which SICKLES is confined.

We have already supped full of horrors, but must submit to this last infliction. We can see beforehand the miserable abortion that will be presented; BUTTERWORTH leaning against the tree; SICKLES, with his pistols standing over the prostrate form of KEY, whose features stare at us with all the ghastliness of death. While we bear patiently, let us, however, enter an earnest protest against such prostitution of the fine arts.

If there were nothing else, the utter falsity of the representation would condemn it. Who saw FRANK GOULDY in the attitude he is drawn, or who stood by while CHRISTIANSEN drove the knife in the boy's throat? Take the letter-press to Mr. LESLIE'S cannibal picture, and you find the New-Yorker and his companions were killed in combat, and eaten afterwards; yet the veracious artist draws him trussed for the spit, a savage with uplifted knife for the fatal blow, while his companions are roasting in the distance. The actual was bad enough; why paint an agony, greater because mental, that never was endured? What good can it do? what end of justice will it answer? what great aim will it hold up?

A family paper is a great engine for good, and he may well tremble who undertakes the responsibility of its management. An illustrated paper is more so still; for the little ones who clamber about our knees, lisping the few words domestic love has taught them, find the printed page a sealed book; but drink in education from the pictures, of which they never tire. There are better things for them than scenes of bloodshed and murder—nay, is there anything worse? It may be very consoling to the publisher that his paper sells, but there are things more comforting than prosperity and more durable than money. There are scenes of beauty and joy and love waiting for the engraver's pencil—why not give them to us? *Vox populi* is not always *vox Dei*. Let these papers but act up to their pretensions, and they will find nobler and better objects for the limner's pencil than those that now degrade their position and disgust their patrons.

J. C. H.

Divorce at a Discount.

We have kept our readers tolerably well advised of the changes in English law as to divorce. Many advantages have followed from this reform, but one which was confidently anticipated from it has not yet flowed therefrom. It was supposed that the erection of a special Court of Probate and Divorce would save the public the details of the trials for *crim. con.*, and purify to that extent the columns of the newspapers. Indeed, leading journals had leaders drawing attention to the last case tried before a Jury as a necessary preliminary to the obtaining of a divorce by act of Parliament, congratulating their readers on the immunity they were thenceforth to enjoy from such lickerish details. But the fact has been quite otherwise. Instead of fewer reported cases of this description there are ten times as many, and the proportion of newspaper columns devoted to them greater in the same proportion. And it does not seem as if it could be helped as long as the Court of Probate and Divorce is an open Court, for there is nothing to hinder the proceedings therein from being reported; and, as the London papers continue to print them in all their length and breadth—and they are generally as broad as they are long—we must suppose the public was not so squeamish, or so desirous of being spared such particulars, as the congratulatory editors had given it credit for.

In the good old times, it will be remembered, divorces were as strictly preserved as pheasants, and none but men of competent estates could indulge in the expensive luxury of pursuing one. It cost about a thousand pounds to take out a qualification. Of course the number was very much less than now that the way out of matrimony has been made level to the meanest capacity, and as cheap as it is level. Formerly, none but noblemen and gentlemen of great landed estates supplied the news market with its entertaining adulteries. The crime against marriage,—that crime

"Forbid by Heavenly, fined by human laws,"—

and the judicial disclosures growing out of it, was, so to speak, almost exclusively "*scandalum magnatum*," or an aristocratic scandal only, which the vulgar could not enjoy at second hand, without the hope of promoting one themselves. We dare say our readers remember that it was Captain BYRON, the nephew of the Wicked Lord and father of the poet, that ran away with the Marchioness of CARMARTHEN, and took for their ante-nuptial honeymoon the parsonage of the Reverend and poetical WILLIAM MASON, at Aston, in Yorkshire, as he informed HORACE WALPOLE, as also how their virtuous slumbers were disturbed one night by a great thunder-storm. About the same time that "Junius" was making away with the character of the famous Duke of GRAFTON, the Earl of UPPER OSSORY was making away with his wife, a favorite correspondent of HORACE WALPOLE, in the edition of whose works by CUNNINGHAM her ingenuous countenance may be admired. And it was no less immortal a person than the Count ALFIERI, who gave Lord SIGONIER satisfaction with steel and gold for the share he had (only a *half*, at most, according to his own candid narrative in his life) in ridding him of his wife, PENELOPE PITT; a dame rather resembling the spouse of ULYSSES in the number of her suitors than in her constancy to her lord.

And in the present century, the characters in these judicial dramas have been chiefly taken from high life,—a kind of Romance of the Peerage,—up to the late domestic revolution. We recollect telling our readers in a former article of that interesting complication of adulteries which might have furnished the plot of a second play like "The Rovers, or the Double Arrangement," in the *Anti-Jacobin*, when the late Marquis of ANGLESEA, then Lord PAGET, obtained a divorce from Lady PAGET, for adultery with the Duke of ARGYLL, and at the same time Lord COWLEY, brother to the Duke of WELLINGTON, was divorced from his wife for the same offence with the Marquis of ANGLESEA! These preliminaries over, the Duke of ARGYLL married Lady PAGET, and the Marquis married Lady COWLEY, and thus virtue was rewarded, in the case of these noble dames, by a material accession of rank. It was before this century opened, we think, when ERSKINE roused a British Jury to such a pitch of indignation against Mr. HOWARD, afterwards Duke of NORFOLK, the plaintiff in an action of this kind, against the Earl of LUCAN, (then Lord BINGHAM,) for running away with his wife, Lady ELIZABETH BELASYSE, that they could hardly be held back from casting him in damages instead of the defendant! The present Lord LUCAN,—the "same one that blundered" at Balaklava,—is the son of this exemplary couple. Indeed, divorce cases in those times were as good as chapters out of fashionable novels, so fine were the names and titles that figured in them.

But this is all changed now. The cheapening of the process has vulgarized the quality of divorce materially. It is no longer

"Peers and Dukes, with all their sweeping train,"

that give dignity to the scene, but it is filled with petty tradesmen, and dissenting ministers, and irregular practitioners in medicine, and persons of even more questionable respectability, judged of by the gig-keeping standard. Since the Court of Divorce went into operation, we do not remember a single case in which the parties belonged to the higher ranks of life. Perhaps the popularizing of the notoriety of such scandals has so disgusted the great that they disdain to commit the offence any more. The change may have produced the reform in this particular that *Puff*, in the "Critic," says he expected to accomplish in another, by his comedy of the "Reformed Housebreaker," in which he intended to put burglary in so ridiculous a point of view that bolts and bars were likely to become useless. The effect may have been the same as was urged by BABB DODDINGTON as an argument against Sir ROBERT WALPOLE'S scheme, Lady MARY WORTLEY tells of, of putting the word "not" into the Creed, and striking it out of the Commandments, viz: That if people were commanded to commit adultery, and bear false witness against their neighbors they might not show the alacrity they now do in those directions. However that may be, there has certainly been much fewer scandalous divorce cases among the higher ranks of English society of late years than of old time. The influence and example of the Court of VICTORIA is undoubtedly one cause of this improvement, which, if it reach no further than external decency, is a great gain on the side of public morality. And the very number of applications for divorce which come from the middling classes, since the erection of the new Court, show how cruelly such relief was needed, and how many a man there was forced, by narrow means, to remain

"Naked and wedlock bound
To a fell adversary, his hate or shame."

And the doors of the new Court are thrown open to women as well as men—a thing not dreamed of in the philosophy of MILTON, but none the less a just element of the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gold fever has broken out severely in New-Mexico. A letter in the St. Louis *Republican*, from Los Vegas, says: "We have just learned from a reliable source that one of a party of Mexicans, who left Taos a short time ago for the purpose of prospecting in that region, had just returned and brought with him some $1,500 in scale gold, which he washed out in fifteen days, and a lump of pure gold weighing near fifteen ounces. This has started them all crazy, and some 400 people were about leaving that section of our country when our informant left."

Last week delegates from Harvard, Yale, Trinity and Brown Colleges met at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and consummated arrangements for a "College Union Regatta," to be held annually, all contestants to be undergraduates of colleges within the United States. It was decided to hold the regatta this year on Friday, July 22, at 4½ P. M., either at Springfield or Worcester; to be determined hereafter. A number of resolutions were adopted, fixing the distance, the number of seconds to be allowed per oar for smaller boats, &c.

Petitions are before the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for the appointment of an Inspector of Milk, and also that all cans used for the delivery of milk be legally sealed by the town or city sealer of weights and measures, and that they be marked with figures showing their capacity in quarts by wine measure, with a proper allowance for reduction of bulk in cooling. The petitions set forth that the number of cows in the Commonwealth is 150,000, and that their annual yield of milk amounts to the value of $6,670,000.

The Rhode Island House has laid upon the table the resolution reported by the Special Committee, declaring that, in assuming equity jurisdiction of the case of Ives *vs.* Hazard, the Supreme Court exceeded the powers conferred upon it by the General Assembly, and that the decree of said Court in that case ought to be wholly amended, revoked and annulled.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at New-Bedford on Wednesday, March 2. No damage done.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S READING TO-NIGHT.—In compliance with the following letter of invitation, Mr. VANDENHOFF gives, to-night, a special reading, at Dodworth's Saloon, from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS; the hall will, of course, be crowded:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1859.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We, the undersigned, a number of gentlemen residing in this City, having a high appreciation of your worth and talents, desire to express our kind feeling toward you in a manner more substantial than words, and to that end we would request that you will select some evening for a special reading, at which, by our presence and support, we may testify our esteem:

G. Van Cleef,	G. Kerner,	David Jones,
A. D. Logan,	E. D. Stanton,	Wm. H. Allen,
Wilson G. Hunt,	N. Ludlum,	H. Blydensburgh,
C. B. Isham,	George S. Adee,	J. M. Coggeshall,
S. D. Thatcher,	P. C. Stone,	Robt. H. Johnson,
P. C. Hawkins,	R. W. Weston,	Geo. W. Douglass,
George Carroll,	H. A. Robbins,	Geo. P. Morris,
Jno. A. Jones,	John A. Weeks,	Col. J. Meinell,
	N. P. Willis, and others.	

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—CONSTIPATION.—This germ of innumerable evils, by its slow but insidious effects, has brought many to a premature grave. The afflicted will find an effective remedy in the above medicine. Manufactory, 80 Malden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 3.

$10,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s, s60	85½	
12 000	do	85¾	
20,000	do	s60 85½	
5,000	do	s30 85¾	
18,000	do	s3 85½	
1,000	California St. 7s	84¾	
500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	91½	
2,000	E. R. 4th Mg. Bs.	56¾	
20,000	E. R. Ct Bs. '71	s10 37	
6,000	Hud. Riv. R 1st M.	102	
4,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	74½	
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. C. Bs.	70	
2,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 pct. 1st Mg. S. Fd. C. Bs	96¾	
1,000	do	97	
4,000	M. & So. S. Fund B.	74	
1,000	Il. Cen. R. Bs	89¾	
27	Canton Company	65¾	
20	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	99	
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s60 77	
50	do	s30 77	
450	do	77¾	
50	do	b30 77¾	
10	Am. Guano Co	74	
6	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	80¾	
230	do	80⅝	
700	do	s30 80⅝	
50	do	s30 80⅝	
200	do	s3 80⅜	
100	do	b60 80⅞	
100	do	c 80⅞	
50	do	s10 80¾	
100	do	s10 81	
100	do	s15 80⅞	
100	do	s10 80⅞	
315	do	81	
400	do	b30 80⅞	
200	do	s15 80⅜	
100	do	s30 80¾	
47	Bank of Commerce	101⅜	
20	Chatham Bank	91	
20	Park Bank	105¾	
50	Cum. Pref.	24	
200	do	24	
500	Erie Railroad	b60 12⅝	
105	do	12⅝	
600	Harlem Railroad	13	
200	Har. R. R. Pref.	b60 39½	
25	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	22	
311	Reading Railroad	c 49¾	
100	do	c 49¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	51⅞	
20	do	52	
50	do	52⅜	
200	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	c 18⅜	
150	do	s30 18⅜	
100	do	b60 18⅜	
650	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	b30 48⅜	
450	do	c 48⅜	
50	Panama R. R.	s60 116¾	
50	do	b30 116⅞	
50	do	s10 116⅞	
100	do	s60 117	
175	Ill. Cen. R. R.	69½	
50	do	b30 69⅝	
100	do	b30 69⅝	
100	do	s60 69½	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	83½	
15	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93	
200	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	b60 71	
150	do	b60 70⅞	
100	do	70¾	
50	do	s7 70¾	
300	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	61¾	
200	do	61⅞	
200	do	b30 61⅞	
50	do	b60 61⅞	
50	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	¾	
100	Stonington R. R.	62½	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s	85¾	
2,000	do	85¼	
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	98¾	
5,000	E. R. c. bs. '71	s10 37½	
18,000	do	s10 38	
6,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	74¾	
2,000	M. C. R. R 8 pc. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	96¾	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 76½	
50	do	77¾	
20	Peoples' Bank	102⅜	
250	N. Y. Central R. R.	80⅝	
50	do	s15 80⅝	
250	do	81	
40	Erie Railroad	12⅜	
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	32½	
100	Har. R. R. Pref.	39⅜	
310	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	62	
10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	88	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 52¾	
50	do	s30 52⅝	
50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	18¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	48⅝	
100	do	b10 48¾	
100	do	b30 48⅝	
50	Illinois Cen. R.	b60 69¾	
150	do	69⅝	
300	do	s60 69¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	71	
100	do	b30 71⅛	

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$10,000	Han. Co., Ill. 8s	60	
4,000	T of Ft. M. Ia. 8s	47⅜	
10,000	War City, Ill. 8s	55	
3,000	C., St. Paul & F. du Lac R. 8s	44	
5,000	do	7s 13½	
2,190	G. W. Ins Srp. '57	71	
2,000	At Mu. I. Srp., 8s	94	
200	W. & Sara. R.	25	
10	Third av. R. Co.	125⅜	
25	Trev. Coal & R. Co.	15	
45	H. & N. Y. Nav. Co.	105	
12	N. Y. & N. H. R. (gen.)	50	
130	La. C. & Mil. R.	1	
75	St. Nicholas Bk	89	
30	City Bk. of Rac. W.	40	
40	Rx. Fire Is. Co.	100	
40	St. N. Fire Ins. Co.	90	
42	do	90¼	
20	Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	169¾	
75	Wall-st. Fire Is. Co.	30	
30	do	29¾	
75	N. Riv. Fire Is. Co.	152½	
50	Etna Fire Ins. Co.	110¾	
20	Wash. Fire Ins. Co.	150	
20	Nassau Fire Is. Co.	150	
20	Mercan. Fire Is. Co.	119¼	
30	Bk. of Com.	101¾	
10	Atlantic Bk.	82½	
20	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	102½	
40	Lenox Fire Is. Co.	96	
40	N. Riv. Fire Is. Co.	152	
20	Ex. Fire Ins. Co.	102¾	
8	Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	104¾	
7	Mer. M. M. Ins. Co.	97	
20	Wb'y Quar. & M. Co.	91	
75	LaC. & Mil. R.	¾	
40	Butch. & Drov. Bk.	118½	

THURSDAY, March 3—P. M.

The official returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of February were completed at the Custom-house this afternoon. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$15,231,446
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,264,502
Free Goods	2,260,222
Total entries	$18,756,170
Against Feb., 1858	8 968,984
Increase this season	$9,787,186

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $92,200. The value of Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from the Public Warehouse during the month is $2,167,998, or $903,496 in excess of the amount which went into Warehouse; so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $19,659,646, against $12,372,067 marketed in February, 1858.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of February were:

In Domestic Produce	$3,283,592
Foreign Goods re-exported	452,051
Specie	2,371,427
Total	$6,107,060
Against February, 1858:	
In Domestic Produce	$3,709,870
Foreign re-exported	463,707
Specie	3,749,920— 7,920,497
Decrease this season	$1,813,437

We subjoin our usual comparison by months, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, beginning with the current Fiscal or Treasury year, July 1 1858.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,469,000	$36,395,000
August	19,556,000	19,979,000
September	15,335,000	16,043,000
October	13,454,000	11,861,000
November	10,501,000	10,380,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
February	18,756,000	8,969,000
Total, 8 months	$128,729,000	$118,918,000
Foreign Specie	629,000	8,052,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,289,000
September	3,522,000	4,219,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482,000	5,246,000
December	3,700,000	2,832,000
January	3,762,000	4,208,000
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
Total, 8 months	$32,415,000	$35,270,000
Foreign re-exported	3,400,000	6,973,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,202,600	6,272,000
September	3,240,000	991,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	472,000	3,239,000
December	1,898,000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
February	2,371,000	3,747,000
Total, 8 months	$18,315,000	$30,455,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$32,415,000	$35,270,000
Foreign Re-exported	3,400,000	6,973,000
Specie	18,315,000	30,455,000
Total all exports	$54,130,000	$72,698,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,305	$6,987,019
August	3,545,118	3,946,830
September	2,672,935	2,249,382
October	2,054,834	867,534
November	1,706,529	1,121,792
December	2,020,895	1,172,393
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
February	3,328,688	2,063,784
Total, 8 months	$22,214,775	$20,050,807

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401,713	July 12	$1,521,676
July 27	1,603,817	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,434,674	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,639	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1,570,000	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,322,005	Nov. 4	1,464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,086
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,816,532	Dec. 14	2,278,333
Dec. 13	1,643,202	Dec. 27	2,020,537
Dec. 30	1,494,379	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 12	1,384,664	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 27	1,640,429
Feb. 27	1,287,967	Total, 8 mos.	$23,583,405
Total, 8 mos.	$23,859,170		

The Stock Exchange to-day was firmer upon the Share List than on Wedn